The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9905—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 19. 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.	

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

Domestic occurrences : each—two rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 2,021 Tons, on THURSDAY, 19th August, 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Goshin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 24th August, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, on SATURDAY, 21st August, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on SATURDAY, 21st August. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th August 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 190	.....	..... Rs. 140	
Suez	„ 360	„ 320	..... „ 80	Including Wines and Provisions.
Port Said	„ 380	..... „ 340	..... „ 90	
Messina	„ 500	..... „ 340	..... „ 140	
Naples	„ 500	..... „ 340	..... „ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	..... „ 340	..... „ 140	
Genoa	„ 520	..... „ 360	..... „ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	..... „ 360	..... „ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
——— to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 17th August 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY, BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	about 28th Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw	6th Sept.
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	To follow.
WISTOW HALL	2700	400	T. Collin	ditto
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	ditto
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	300	R. Collin	ditto

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.
S. S. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	31st Aug.
S. S. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2472	486	28th Aug.
S. S SIDONIAN	David Kitchen	1235	203	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox	2215	424	„ „
S. S. INDIA	Geo A. Read	2289	500	„ „
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3060	400	„ „
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2930	424	„ „

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs 600
„	Liverpool	„ 500
„	Mar-seilles and Genoa	„ 400
„	Naples	„ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE commodious well-furnished House called WILDERNESS, situated at Malabar Hill, up to the end of September next. Rent moderate. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME English-built VICTORIA with a movea—— Dicky, suitable either for a pair of Galloways or a single horse, ——
Just landed, a new 4-seated CANOE BAROUCHE built by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
A office Miniature BROUGHAM, the property of Surgeon General Hunter, proceeded to England. Price moderate. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
(s) PERA	2110	450	G. Hyde	21st Aug.
— TANJORE	2283	450	G. Scrivenor	28th „
(s) AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	4th Sept.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	11th „
(s) KAISAR-I-HIND	4423	700	R. Methven	18th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. C. Babot	25th „
(s) POONAH	3130	550	C. G. Perrins	2nd Oct.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
NIZAM	3725	450	G. W. Brady	27th Aug.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	10th Sept.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th August 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th March 1880.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. SIDONIAN, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY EMPORIUM OF THE KIND IN INDIA.

INDIAN TEA SUPPLIERS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

M. H. MAJU & Co. have received on the 14th instant, at their Emporium, a large Consignment of New Season Crop TEA of 1880 from the celebrated and well known "Monsimbul" Garden in Kangra Valley. These Teas are pronounced to be the best in India, of excellent flavour, warranted pure and unadulterated.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In air-tight tin boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb.; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Extra Fine Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Combination, Re. 1-8; Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-8; Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-4.

Above 15 lbs. 2 annas less per lb. Wholesale in tin-lined half chests of 56 lbs. three annas less per lb.

Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 per lb.; Congou, As. 14 per lb.; Bohea, As. 12 per lb.

CAUTION.—To detect fraud by Servants, Masters are requested to destroy Labels over the boxes. None are genuine without our two Stamps on two sides.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

M. H. MAJU & CO.
(M. H. Maju, late partner Morton & Co),
Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old premises.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£852,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£976,044
CLAIMS PAID	£2,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 19th and 20th instant.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation, JAMES HAY, pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China, REG. MURRAY, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited), J. BUCHAN, Acting Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited), J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 31st July 1880.

GRAND OPENING OF A FRENCH RESTAURANT.
PARISIAN STYLE.

MONSIEUR N. LACATON begs to inform the Public of Bombay that, having concluded an ARRANGEMENT with the PROPRIETOR of TEMPLE BAR, the TIFFIN and DINNER ROOMS of that Establishment will from THIS DAY be under HIS SOLE CONTROL, and he guarantees that the COOKING will be equal to that of the best European Houses.

Breakfast	Rs.	1 0 0
Tiffin	„	1 8 0
Dinner	„	2 0 0

Dinners, &c., to order *à la carte*. Large Party Dinners, Suppers and by special contract.

FRENCH RESTAURANT 1st FLOOR, TEMPLE BAR.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of August at 5 p. m., for the transaction of the following business, viz. :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Audited Accounts made up to 30th June 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 28th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 5th August 1880.

ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 28th August at 4-30 p. m, for the transaction of the following business, viz. :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Audited Accounts made up to 30th June 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor.
5. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay. Managers.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 2, Forbes Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of August, instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz. :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1880, and the Directors' Report for the same period.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint an Auditor.
5th. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay. Secretaries and Managers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SECOND HAND TYPE FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE of FOUNTS of SECOND HAND TYPE now forming the newspaper type of the BOMBAY GAZETTE. The founts consist of the following approximate quantities :—

Long Primer	about	1,000 lbs.
Bourgeois	„	2,000 „
Brevier	„	1,000 „
Minion	„	1,000 „
Nonpareil	„	1,000 „

Head Rules, Column Rules, Fancy Rules, Dashes, Half Rules, Quarter Rules, Steamer and Ship Blocks, &c., &c.

The above types will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. Delivery will be made some time about the end of August, soon after the arrival of the P. & O. S.S. KASHGAR, bringing NEW TYPE for the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Overland Summary and the Weekly Budget.

The Long Primer, Bourgeois, Minion and Nonpareil founts are in fairly good condition. The Brevier is old. Apply to

THE MANAGER,
Bombay Gazette, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Mail Steamer INDIA, Captain Brizzolesi, ARRIVED in Bombay Harbour on the 18th instant, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for counter-signature, and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS up to the 25th instant, for the supply of a Thousand Tons of First Class TEAK TIMBER.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 18th August 1880.

POONA REGATTA.

THE REGATTA will commence on MONDAY, 30th instant, instead of Tuesday 31st. All ENTRIES should be made before the 24th and should be sent to undersigned.

M. A. ROWLANDSON, Major,
Honorary Secretary, Poona Regatta,
3, Staff Lines.

MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' COMPANION ; OR TABLES FOR CALCULATING INTEREST, COMMISSION, FREIGHT, EXCHANGES BETWEEN INDIA, ENGLAND AND CHINA.

With Tables to show the rates of Exchange and prices of bullion, by
M. K. TODIVALA.
Price Rs. 12 ; by Post Rs. 13.

COOPER & COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 18TH AUGUST 1880.
No. 2,971.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary to Government, Financial Department, up to the noon of 15th October next, for the supply of certain EUROPEAN and AMERICAN BOOKS, PERIODICALS, and NEWSPAPERS, for the service of the Government of Bombay, during the ensuing Calendar year 1881. The contracts will last 12 months and will terminate on the 31st December 1881.

2. In framing the Tenders all charges on account of postage should be calculated according to Parcel Post Rates and not according to the more expensive HOME Post Rates.

3. A deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender, which will be returned to the tenderers after the contract is awarded. Each Tender must be marked outside "Tender for the Supply of European and American Publications."

4. Forms of Tender can be obtained on written application to the Assistant Secretary to Government, Financial Department, together with lists showing the names of and the number of copies of the Publications required.

5. Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender

By Order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી સુનદરદાસ સપીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કું પની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th September, 1880, at 3 p. m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz :—

1st. To pass and confirm the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1880, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the year 1880-81, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ધ૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th August 1880.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 19th instant to the 7th September, 1880, both days inclusive.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 7 annas,
„ 2 lbs. do. 13 do.
Sole Agents,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

LETTER BARS.

GRADUATED for England and Inland Postage, the most convenient instrument for determining amount of Postal Rates for Letters ever introduced.

Cash Rs. 4.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.	LEAD SINKERS.
CLEARING RINGS.	LINES, Plaited Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
DISGORGERS.	PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
FLIES, Artificial.	REELS with secret checks.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.	RINGS and KEEPERS.
GAFF HOOKS.	RODS, Fly, General, Salmon and Trolling.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.	SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.	SILK for binding and mounting.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.	SPOON BAITS.
GUT TRACES, single and double.	SWIVELS, assorted.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.	
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.	

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash Prices.
NOBLE'S, Cheroot shape, without straw, per box of 100	Rs. 1 12
DAWSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	do. 1 12
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	do. 1 12
DINDIGUL'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	do. 2 0
HAVANNAHS, Cigar shape	do. 2 0
TREACHER'S GEMS, Cigar shape, per box of 50	1 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, barrel shape do.	1 2

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLERY AND TABLEPLATE.

TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, having, by means of the sterling goodness of their well known TABLE CUTLERY, attained great celebrity in this branch of their business, continue to import the same reliable goods, which they guarantee as unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

	"A." Best Quality with tang rivet.	"B," Medium Quality with pin rivet.	"C," Ordinary Quality, a good serviceable article.
Table Knives, ... Cash, Per doz.	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Dessert Knives, ... „ „	25 0	20 0	17 0
Meat Carvers (Knife & Fork) „ the pair	10 8	8 0	7 0
Game Carvers („ „) „ „	10 8	8 0	7 0
Steel Sharpeners ..... „ ... Each	4 8	3 8	2 8
Complete Set, as above ..... Cash	Rs. 80 8	64 8	53 8

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLE PLATE to be of the highest standard quality, experience having taught them that the public prefer a superior article at a moderate cost to goods slightly cheaper but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating. Being strongly plated on hardest nickel silver, the goods are thoroughly reliable for strength and wear.

		Plain Fiddle Pattern.	Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern.
Table Forks	Cash, Per dozen	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 34 0
Dessert Forks	„ „	20 0	25 0
Table Spoons	„ „	25 0	34 0
Dessert Spoons	„ „	20 0	25 0
Tea Spoons	„ „	11 0	16 0
Egg Spoons with gilt bowls	„ „	12 8	18 0
Salt Spoons with gilt bowls	„ „	12 8	18 0
Mustard Spoons with gilt bowls	„ Each	1 2	1 8
Gravy Spoons	„ „	5 8	6 12
Chatni Spoons	„ „	3 0	3 8
Sugar Spoons	„ „	1 4	1 8
Sugar Tongs	„ „	2 4	3 0
Ice Tongs	„ „	4 8	5 0
Ice Claws, Scissor shaped	„ „	8 0	9 0
Butter Knives	„ „	2 4	3 0
Sauce Ladles	„ „	2 4	3 8
Soup Ladles	„ „	8 8	10 0
Sugar Sifters	„ „	2 8	3 0
Fish Helpers	„ Per pair	16 0	18 0
Knife Rests	„ „	3 0	4 8

HOUSEHOLD SUITES OF PLATE,
Comprehending

12 Table Forks	6 Salt Spoons	1 Sugar Spoon	2 Sauce Ladles
12 Dessert Forks	2 Mustard Spoons	1 Sugar Sifter	2 Soup Ladles
12 Table Spoons	2 Gravy Spoons	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	1 Pair Fish Helpers
12 Dessert Spoons	1 Marrow Spoon	2 Pairs Ice Claws	2 Pairs Knife Rests
12 Tea Spoons	1 Chatni Spoon	2 Butter Knives	
6 Egg Spoons	1 Caddy Spoon	2 Pickle Forks	

TREACHER & Co.'s FIDDLE PATTERN,
In brass bound teakwood chest, green baize lined and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash Rs. 240.

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In brass bound teakwood chest, green baize lined and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300

TREACHER & Co.'s LILY PATTERN,
In brass bound teakwood chest, green baize lined and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300.

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In brass bound teakwood chest, green baize lined and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300.

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NOW REMOVED TO RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

Dark Camoric Costumes, from	Rs. 15 to 25	Long Sealskin Jackets, from	Rs. 75 to 90
Navy Serge do. do.	„ 25 to 40	Do. Astrakan do. do.	„ 35 to 40
Thick Tweed do. do.	„ 25 to 50	Worn Ulsters do. do.	„ 15 to 45
Warm Home-spun do. do.	„ 20 to 45	Rain-coats do. do.	„ 14 to 22
Guernsey quilted do. do.	„ 35 to 60	Alpaca Cache Poutières	„ 12 to 20
Norfolk travelling with extra Jacket	„ 45 to 75	Flemish Linen Dust Coats	„ 10 to 15
Warm Cashmere Dressing Gown, lined flannel	„ 12 to 28	Dark Cambric Petticoats	„ 5 to 10
Warm Oxford Jackets, from	„ 15 to 30	Warm Petticoats	„ 8 to 15

Complete Outfits for Ladies and Children, ready for wear.

Flannel in different Colors.	Boots and Shoes.
Waterproof Sheeting.	Folding Deck Chairs.
Cotton and Merino Stockings.	Ladies' Trunks.
Ladies' Undervests.	Travelling Boxes.
Tweed Hats.	Hat Boxes.
Terait Hats.	Soiled Linen Bags.
Fancy Deck Hats.	Leather Purses.
Sealskin Caps.	Air Pillows.
Alexandra Jackets.	Rezais [Indian Quilts].
Shawls.	Rug Straps.
Scotch Mauds.	Silk Umbrellas.
Mufflers and Wrappers.	Parasols.
Blankets.	Tin Baths.
Bathing Gowns.	Nail Brushes.
Towels.	Tooth Brushes.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.	Hair Brushes in Cases.
Paper Collars and Cuffs.	Combs and Powders.
White and Colored Handkerchiefs.	Perfumes.
Neckties and Puhas.	Soap Boxes.
Sponges.	Luggage Labels,
Toilet Requisites.	Pens.
Fitted Bags complete.	Work Boxes, &c., &c.

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EAST STREET, POONA.

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BY
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

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In Hunting cases ..... „ 30 0 0
In Half-Hunting cases ..... „ 35 0 0

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MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch : CHEAP, STRONG, AND GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case. The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good timekeeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not affect the working of these watches.

We can confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years' good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

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(*From the Russian "Golos."*)

The Author keeps strictly within the domain of fact; and, with

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18.

A further advance in Indian Government Securities is reported in yesterday's telegrams, Fours being quoted at 81 and Fours-and-a-half at 87¾. Consols remain at 97¾. French Rentes are ¼ lower at Frcs. 119.

Money keeps very easy at home, the Market rate being still ½ per cent, below the Bank rate.

In the London General Produce Markets the only change reported is an advance of 3d. per quarter in Linseed to arrive.

The Wool Auctions are reported to have opened with a good attendance of home and foreign buyers, but prices are ½ to 1 per cent. lower.

In Manchester the Piece Goods Market was quiet but steady at Friday's rates. Cotton in Liverpool was steady; the day's sales were 8,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats, and prices, with the exception of an advance of 1s. 16d. per lb. in G. F. Bengals, were unchanged.

From New York the account of the growing American Crop are very favourable. According to the Washington Agricultural Bureau's report the average of ten Cotton States is 102 per cent., and the crop is ten days earlier than usual. At the same time last year the condition of the crop was reported to be 9s. 1d. below the average. Quotations for Cotton in New York yesterday showed an advance of 1-16th cent. per lb. on the spot and 4 cents per lb. to arrive. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports to date are as follows :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Three days' Receipts ..	3,000	1 700	1,600
Total since 1st Sept....	4,891,600	4,436,300	4,232,700

The prospects of the American Wheat harvest are now reported to be favourable, the yield being estimated at 50 million bushels, and the French Wheat Crop is expected to be an average one.

Bar Silver in London yesterday was unaltered at 52¾d per oz.

Sterling Exchange to-day (has been, to all intents and purposes, a holiday, for although the Banks have been open, there has been practically nothing doing since the morning, and to-morrow and the next day will be close holidays. Rates are the same as yesterday for Bank Bills, but House Paper could be placed on rather better terms. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand		...1s. 8 7-32d.	per Re.
"	3 months' sight.	...1s. 8 11 32d.	"
Credits	3 "	...1s. 8 7-16d.	"
Documents	3 "	...1s. 8 15-32d.	"
rances	3 "	...2·16	"

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100 3 32 for demand and Rs. 99¾ for 30 days' sight bills.

Government Paper.—There has been very little doing to-day, and we can only repeat our yesterday's quotations, viz. :—Fours, Rs. 96 1-16; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 104¼. Port Trust Bonds Rs. 94 1-16, Municipal 5 per cent. Loan Rs. 103¾.

Shares.—The market is steady, and probably in anticipation of the holidays there has been rather more doing to-day. In Bank Shares, Bombays have advanced to Rs. 702½. Colaba Land Companies have advanced to Rs. 690. Press Shares are generally weaker, which is not to be wondered at after the recent advance, but Sassoons have further advanced to Rs. 450 per share. Mill shares are advancing, Alfreds Rs. 5 higher, Ailiance Rs. 25, Hindustan Rs. 20, and Madras United Rs. 10. New Great Eastern and Mazagons are Rs. 5, and Anglo-Indians Rs. 2 per share lower. Among Miscellaneous Companies, Saw Mills have declined Rs. 10; Ice Company B Shares have advanced Rs. 9 per share; and Prince of Wales Insurance, after declaring a dividend of Rs. 100 per share, are steady at Rs. 855.

Cotton.—There has been rather more buying going on to-day for Export, about 1,000 bales of Oomrawuttee descriptions having changed hands. In new Cotton small sales are reported of Akote at Rs. 212 per candy.

Linseed is dull at Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-11 per cwt.

Rapeseed is neglected, but Rs. 6 per cwt. is still the nominal rate.

Wheat is steady at Rs. 32 per candy for White and Rs. 27 to 28 per candy for Red.

Imports.—There has been very little doing to-day in Imports of any sorts, but after the holidays, with favourable accounts from upcountry, we may look for an increased demand for Goods and Yarns. Metal dealers generally are holding off, but supplies of all sorts are only moderate. The nominal rate for Copper Braziers to arrive is Rs. 44½, and Yellow Metal Rs. 37 to Rs. 37¼ per cwt., but there are no sellers on these terms.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 14th August 1880.
Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	33,727	0	0
Merchandise	13,025	0	0
Telegraph	532	0	0
Other Receipts	100	0	0
Total Rs....	47,434	0	0

Corresponding week in August 1879.
Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	3,274	0	0
Merchandise	28,805	0	0
Telegraph	280	0	0
Other Receipts	200	0	0
Total Rs.....	59,559	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	12,125	0	0

This decrease of Rs. 12,125 is due to the break in the Nurbuda Bridge.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Ship Lady Lisgar, 1,208 tons, Captain J. Jones, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The ship Lochness, 1,190 tons, Captain C. H. Calvert, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a cargo of 27,865 maunds salt.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Zambesi, 1,540 tons, Captain A. Symonds, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Venice, brought the English Mail and the following cargo :—516 packages piece goods, 44 cases beads, 12 packages glassware, 40 casks beer, 3 cases cochineal, 701 packages wine and spirits, 14 packages ofmanstores, 99 bales twist, 59 packages colors and paints, 340 packages papers, 3 boxes gold coins, 3 boxes specie, 326 boxes silver, 6 cases copper, 3 cases saffron, 1 box pearls, 1 bag e fec, and many packages merchandize and tran-shipment.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Lochness	Calvert	Calcutta.

The ship Lady Lisgar, Jones, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Calcutta, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee,
Schooner Africa, to Zanzibar

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.
Aug. 13 Mongolia (s)..... Edmond .....London, July 5.
14 Sheila..... Angel..... Samarang, July 14.
Cyprus ..... Steeves .....Bombay, July 29.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 13.—Steamer Maharaja. Ship Ganges.
Aug. 14.—Steamers Duke of Sutherland and City of Mecca. Ship Jura. Barque Cambay.

PASSENGER.
Per Macedon—W T Watson.

VESSELS SPOKEN.
By Mongolia—12th August, 9 miles off Black Pagoda, a full rigged Ship blackwash white pajuted ports, the last letter of her number the only made out was J, she was evidently bound to Calcutta.
By Sheila—1st August, Barque Quadranga of Aadropan from Coringa for London in Lat I S, Loug 90-33 E.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.
Aug. 15 Victory..... ..... London.
DEPARTURE.
Aug. 16 Medusa..... ..... Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 18.

From Liverpool.
City of Baltimore s—30 kegs iron rovits Esmailjee Ebramjee Kurwa.
Sidonian s—10 boxes tinned plates M M Mody and Co, 767 hard spelter Chimunlall Amrutlall, 205 Candles iron plates Ramchunder Mahadew and Co, 900 tiles copper Benn Ashley and Co.
Speke Hall s—5 cases cotton umbrellas Cowasjee Mehta and Co.

From London.
Sumatra s—25 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Corsica s—1 Hhd whiskey, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Pekin s—7 cases whi key, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Kashgar s—20 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Teheran s—25 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Gitana s—10 cases cotton umbrellas, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.
Gulf of Suez s—2 cases toys, abdoolally Dawoodjhan.
Vorsigern s—6 cases sherry, C R B Forbes and Co.

From New York.
Lattie Warren—12,000 cases kerosine oil, Joseph Soores.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 18.

For Liverpool.
City of Baltimore s—35 bales wool N Sorabjee and Co, 809 cwts wheat Khastow Mathura, 20 cases cardamoms Lalljee Soorjee, 15 cases cardamoms Tapnali Godhoo, 16 cases skins Laug Moir and Co, 79 bales rags Nuth o Soon erjee, 127 cwts sandalwood Vuumalee Javar, 22 bales cotton Dewjee Khimjee.

For London.
Pera s—1 bale skin Ewart Latham and Co, 51 cases m-o'-p shell Allarakhia Saton, 2 cases shawls Ritchie Steuart and Co, 63 cwts ivory Furshotum Khoosal, 3 cwts ivory Abdoolreman Ahmed, 11 bales skins Shroffbhoy Gangjee, 11 bales skins Thos H Moore and Co.

For Trieste.
Tanjore s—100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

For Venice.
Tanjore s—500 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

From Suez.
Pera s—42 cwts coffee Mahamed Saduck Nemjee.

For Calcutta.
Malda s—125 bales cotton Rapsbhoy Ruckan, 130 bales cotton Bhimji Cassanjee, 27 bales cotton Jairam Damjee.

For Hongkong.
Adria s—120 bales cotton Tata and Co, 13 bales cotton Hajee Essac Ellias, 24 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 17 bales twist Framjee Hormusjee, 20 bales twist Eduljee Nusserwanjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 17.
Luckhart, Lieut Col, Comt Dept, on duty, from England.
Weigall, Captain, Army Pay Dept, on duty, from England.
Davidson, Captain, Army Pay Dept, on duty, from England.
Tanner, Captain, 60th Rifles, on duty, from England.
Rennick, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
O'Connor, Captain, The Royal Scots, on leave, from Poona.
August 18.
Llewllyn, Lieut Col, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 19.)

Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department.

In supersession of the first paragraph of Notification No 161 dated 4th April 1880, Lieut Col J Johnstone, Political Agent, Manipur, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr, 3rd Grade, Assam, from 22nd Oct 1879, vice Mr G H Damant, C S, deceased; and is confirmed in that grade from 1st Nov 1879, on which date Col J F Sherer retired from the service.

Under the provisions of Sec 2 of Act XI of 1880 [The Burma Courts Act, 1880], the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint temporarily, from 10th inst, Mr C F Egerton Allen, Barrister-at-Law and Govt Advocate in British Burma, to be Additional Recorder of Rangoon, and to sit as such in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

Mr Charles Sanderson, Solicitor to Govt, has obtained leave of absence for 4 months under Sec 17A of the Civil Leave Code, from 8th Sept next, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr Robert Leycester Upton is appointed to officiate as Solicitor of Govt during the absence on leave of Mr Charles Sanderson, or until further orders.

Mr G G B Van Someren, Barrister-at-Law, to be Assist to the Govt Advocate in British Burma.

Mr F E Coles, Assist Dist Supdt of Police in the Central Provinces, to be Dist Supdt of Police, 5th Class, vice Mr H L Dennys, deceased.

Mr R H Stuart, Inspr of Police and Offg Dist Supdt, to be Assist Dist Supdt of Police, vice Mr F E Coles.

The Rev G G Gillan, M A, Offg Snr Chap, Church of Scotland, is confirmed in that appointment, from 29 h March 1880, in succession to the Rev J M Thomson, M A, deceased.

Mr Prosanta Nath Bose has been appointed to the post of 3rd Grade Assist in the Geological survey of India by the Secy of State, and joined his appointment on 30th ult.

Mr W H Reynolds, Assist Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade Depy Supdt of Forest Surveys, is confirmed in the 3rd Grade of Depy Conservator, which he is at present officiating, from 5th July 1880.

Foreign Department.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr H Bause as Actg Vice Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Aden during the absence on leave of Mr V Escher.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. H Bause as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Aden during the absence on leave of Mr V Escher.

Department of Finance and Commerce.

Mr F R Hogg, B C S, having been appointed to officiate as Director Genl of the Post Office of India during the absence on furlough of Mr A M Monteath, C S I, received charge of the office before noon on 6th Aug 1880.

Military Department.

Staff Corps—Lieut H F Farrant, Royal Marine Artillery, a candidate for the Indian S C, is placed at the disposal of the Govt of Madras, in view to his appointment to the S C of that Presidency, from the date of his arrival in India.

Medical Department.

H M has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a Surg in H M's Indian Mily Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service :—
Surg Joseph Francis Tuchy, M D, arrived at Bombay, 11th April 1880.

Military Account Department—Lieut W R LeG Anderson, Assist, Mily Accts, to be Mily Accts, 3rd Class, on augmentation from 13th Aug 1880.

Sub Conductor Lewis Gordon Pepperell, Miscellaneous List, is remanded to regimental duty in the rank held, by him immediately previous to his appointment to be a Warrant Officer.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
Lieut Col [Bt Col] J S Ogilvie, S C, Assist Commy Genl, 1st Class, [m c] for 182 days.
Capt B Chanter, S C, Wing Officer, 2nd [Queen's Own] Regt of Native [Light] Infy, [u p s] for 121 days.

Conductor J Simpson, Commt Dept, is allowed leave in India, [m c] for 182 days, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, from 9th May 1880.

With reference to G G O No 159 of 1880, Conductor J Graves, Ordnance Dept, has been granted by the Secy of State for India furlough, [m c] for 243 days, under the ruling in Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875, from 17th March 1880.

First Class Apothecary Charles S Bradshaw is transferred to the Pension establishment.

The following promotions are made in Staff Corps, subject to H M's approval :—
To be Lieut Colonel—Maj [Bt Lieut Col] William Henry Mackesy, 11th Aug 1880.
To be Captain—Lieut Arthur Thomas Banon, 8th Aug 1880.
Brevets—To be Colonels—Lieut Col John Innis Robinson' Bengal Cavy, 9th Aug 1880.

It is hereby announced that, on the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer from the date specified :—
Col Robert Henry Bolton, Mad S C, from 10th April 1880, in room of Surg-Genl G Smith, M D, retired.

Depy Surg-Genl A Smith, M D, C B, Army Medical Dept, to be Principal Medical Officer to the Northern Afghanistan Field Force, with the temporary rank of Surg-Genl, from 15th May 188 .

Brigade Surg J Ekin, M B, Army Medical Dept, to be Principal Medical Officer of the 2nd Div, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, with the temporary rank of Depy Surg-Genl, from 31st July 1880, vice Depy Surg-Genl J A Hanbury, M B, appointed to the 1st Div.

The temporary rank of Depy Surg-Genl is conferred on Surg-Maj L S Bruce, Indian Medical Service [Bombay], from the date of his taking up the appointment of Principal Medical Officer of the 2nd [Reserve] Div, Kandahar Field Force.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to confer the local and temporary rank of Lieut on the undermentioned gentlemen, and to post them to the Transport Dept :—Mr Charles Joseph Alexander Hosking ; Mr Edward Charles Blewitt ; and Mr William Joseph Prince.

Public Works Department.

Mr G Brown, Depy Exmr, Public Works Accounts, Madras, is granted privilege leave of absence for 3 months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

With reference to P W D Notification No 250, dated 30th ult, Capt C J Shepherd, S C, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Engr-in-Chief of the Kandahar State Railway, Hurnai and Gulbian-Karez Sections, during the absence on field service of Lieut-Col J G Lindsay, R E, or until further orders.

A vacancy in the Engr establishment of the Railway Branch having occurred previously to his transfer to Assam, Mr T H Jewett is promoted from 2nd to 1st Grade Assist Engr, from 1st Aug 1880.

Mr J B Braddon, Depy Exmr of Accounts, Kathiawar State Railway, is granted privilege leave of absence for 6 weeks, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr J E Dallas, Personal Assist to the Engr-in-Chief, Kathiawar Railway, is appointed to the charge of the current duties of the office of the Depy Exmr during the absence of Mr Braddon.

The following apprentice Engrs attached to the Punjab P W D are promoted to Assist Engr, 3rd Grade, from 1st July 1880 :—Mr F Farley ; Mr C E V Goument ; and Lalla Kishaya Lall.

The services of Capt F W Joseph, Bom S C, Exe Engr, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Mily Dept for field service.

In para 2 of Notification No 253, dated 4th Aug 1880, for "Supdg Engr, 3rd Class," read "Supdg Engr, 2nd Class, temporary rank."

With reference to P W D Notification No 182, dated 10th June 188 , the appointment of Mr Mance as Engr and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraph Dept, has effect from 18th July 1879.

The 3rd Div of the Neemuch Nusseerabad State Railway is from the 1st Sep 1880 transferred from the charge of Mr Cregeen, the Engr-in-Chief of the Northern Section, Western Rajputana Railway, to Mr Carter, the Engr-in-Chief of the 1st and 2nd Divs of the Neemuch-Nusseerabad State Railway.

Capt M C Brackenbury, RE, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, now on field service, is permanently promoted to that grade, from 1st June 1880.

The services of the undermentioned officers in the Railway Branch are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Govr-Genl, Beluchistan :—
Mr P P Deane, Exe Engr, 4th Grade ; Mr R S J Routh, Assist Engr, 2nd Grade ; Mr C J Cole, Assist Engr, 2nd Grade

The services of Mr S Jarman, Assist Engr, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

To fill a vacancy existing in the Engr Establmt of the Railway Branch, Mr S A L Corrigan is promoted from 2nd to 1st Grade Assist Engr, from 1st June 1880.

In supersession of P W D Notification No 225, dated 9th July, Mr G W Winckler, Assist Engr 1st Grade, Assam, is placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director Genl of Railways.

With reference to Mily Dept G G O No 446 of 6th Aug 1880, the services of Capt W H Pierson, R E, Exest Engr, 1 Grade, Mily Works Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of that Dept.

Mr W C Furnivall, Chief Engr, Class III, N W P and Oudh, temporarily transferred to the Railway Branch, is permanently transferred to that Branch.

Col L Bissett, R E, Chief Engr, Class III, Central India, is transferred to the N W P and Oudh as Chief Engr and Jt Secy in the P W D, but will continue to officiate as Chief Engr, Central Provinces, until the return from privilege leave of Col J O Mayne, R E.

The following Officiating promotions are made during the absence on privilege leave of Col J O Mayne, R E, Chif Engr, Class III :—
From 2nd to 1st Class Supdg Engr, Col G A Craster, R E, N W P and Oudh. From 3rd to 2nd Class Supdg Engr, Mr F L O'Callaghan, Railway Branch.

The services of Lieut H L Wells, R E, Exe Engr, 4th Grade, temporary rank, Mily Works Branch, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director-Genl of Telegraphs in Notification No 328, dated 16th Aug 1879, and subsequently placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept for field service in Notification No 23, dated 23rd Jan 1880, are replaced at the disposal of the Inspr-Genl of Mily Works.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette.*)

Mr H F Bartlett, Offg Jt Magr and Colr, Gorakhpur, officiated as Magr and Colr, Gorakhpur, from 8th July to 2nd Aug 1880, inclusive.

Under Sec 3, Act II of 1869, Mr J W Muir, Assist Magr, Mainpuri, to be a Justice of the Peace for the N W P and Oudh.

Miscellaneous Order.

Under the provisions of Sec 85 of the Indian Emigration Act of 1871, Mr C S Elley, Offg Depy Magr, Fyzabad Dist, is authorized to perform the duties and exercise the powers assigned and conferred on the Magr of the Dist by the above Act.

Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine

CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines,

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Agents in Bombay :
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NOTICE.

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Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HEERAMANECK—August 18th, at Hornby Row, Fort, Goolbai, the wife of Manekjee Muncherjee Heeramaneck, and daughter of Bomonjee Nusserwanjee Vakil, of Surat. Her remains will be conveyed to the Tower of Silence at 3 p. m. to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLACK—August 9th, at Silchar, Cachar, the wife of W Geo. Black, Esq., Ex, Assistant Commissioner, Assam, of a daughter.

O'BRIEN—August 17th, at Simla, the wife of Edmund C. O'Brien, Esq., of a son.

WILLCOCKS—August 13th, at Meerut, the wife of Mr. W. Willcocks, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ROHDE—CRAWFORD—August 12th, at Alleppey, Travancore, John Rohde of Alleppey, to Isabel Brownlie Reynolds, daughter of Hugh Crawford, of Travancore.

DEATH.

HARRISON—August 14th, at 55, Park Street, Calcutta, Egerton Gabriell, son of Colonel T. B. Harrison, Comptroller of Military Accounts, Calcutta, aged 28.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1880.

The resumé of the Indian Budget laid before the House of Commons on Tuesday night will be found in our telegraphic column. The cost of the Afghan war has come close to the twenty millions sterling which has been of late the sum allowed for it. The Famine Fund has now admittedly disappeared; the Licence-tax cannot be repealed, though nothing is said as to its necessary extension to the salaried and professional classes; and, finally, "after deducting surpluses amounting to £11,000,000, the deficit is £7,000,000." And this deficit is exclusive of the additional expense caused by recent events at Kandahar. It is satisfactory to learn that "it is not intended to add permanently to the debt of India," though if this principle is acted on England must bear the whole deficit. It is suggested that India is in a position to raise a further loan if necessary, but that England may give temporary assistance. Meantime any definite contribution towards the expenses of the war is deferred until the actual total expense is known. We shall comment further on this intelligence at another time.

The long expected Report of the Indian Famine Commission has at last made its appearance in the shape of a first instalment, in which the question of famine relief is discussed, and a second part is promised, which will be chiefly confined to the discussion of the preventive measures which Government might adopt to mitigate the severity of famine by improving the condition of the people. The second part will be apparently the more interesting of the two, inasmuch as it will be prefaced by a general account of the social and economical condition of the people, the form of administration, the progress of material improvement and other kindred subjects, and, we understand, it will be published before the close of the present Parliamentary Session. We congratulate the Commission on the clearness and brevity of the Report as far as it has gone; for, notwithstanding the number, the difficulty, and the intricacy of the questions submitted for their consideration by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, we have within a moderate compass their opinions on a variety of matters, which must go far to the formation of correct ideas upon the best mode of dealing with famine, the law of its recurrence, the parts of the country most likely to suffer, and the numbers for whom work should be found and relief provided. We are promised a model famine code which will reduce into concise propositions the recommendations of the Commissioners and a special report on questions concerning irrigation. Much of the land is entirely protected from drought. The area of abundant rainfall is naturally protected, while in those parts where the rainfall is less than 15 inches, the country is a desert, except where irrigated from the perennial sources of the Himalayas, and are thus artificially protected from famine. The intermediate zone where the rainfall capriciously varies from 15 to 35 inches is the home of famine, and it is here where the want of protective works is most felt and the attention of Government is most required.

It is singular that nothing can be done in India without a special department. Cotton cannot be grown without a Commissioner to stimulate it, nor can it be exported without another Commissioner to see that it is pure. Neither Education nor Public Works can go on without Directors General, nor can the revenue be collected or reports made to Government except through the fostering care of three respectable, but useless, Revenue Commissioners who justify their existence by undertaking in addition police duties which they neglect and which are the better for being neglected. The Famine Commissioners, true to Indian tradition, lay great stress upon the creation of a new department in agricultural statistics; they are above such consideration as the cost which of course is of trifling importance to those who have not to pay and therefore do not offer any opinion whether it should be charged to the Famine Fund which is apparently destined to be a milch cow to bear the cost of Lord Lytton's Afghan war and frontier railways, besides such little trifles as the repayment of debt for past famines and the extension of irrigation works which will not pay. The fund has been a myth from its conception, and will be a lasting memorial of the Lytton-Strachey system of false finance. The new department is to have a Director General with the Government of India and Directors with the local Governments. Special officers are to be appointed to each district to compile all information connected with the economic condition and well-being of the people, to learn the causes of depression, and how far the people are prepared to meet a calamitous season, beside informing themselves about the food stocks and the local trade. If we were asked to define the duties of a Collector we should be inclined to mention these very duties as the ones which more particularly appertained to that officer, and if these duties are taken away from him and the well-being of the district entrusted to a special officer what work would remain for the Collector to do which could not be done by a clerk? The only function which the Collector is assigned in the Report is that of general control over the officers of the Public Works Department engaged on relief works. The only duties which the Collector now performs are those which relate to general control over a number of specialists, and if there is one reform more than another which calls for attention, it is that these powers of general control should be abolished and the Collector restricted to his legitimate duties of a thorough knowledge of all matters which relate to the revenue and the local trade—and the seasons, famines, and the material development of the people are matters intimately connected with the revenue. The Collector's time is now frittered away on a thousand and one unmeaning references which are much better done by his Assistants or the specialists; these should be the courts of first instance in all matters and the Collector the appellate authority in the more important. A measure which would define the duties of Assistants and Collectors and the limits of their respective authority would release the Collectors from the unmeaning responsibility of a general control which has been devised in a petty feeling of jealous interference, and leave him to apply himself to his proper duties. The Collector should be the special officer for the purpose of ascertaining the economic condition of his district; he should ascertain for himself and not merely look through the eyes of an assistant; but this he will not have the time to do until well defined duties are substituted for general control. This has already been done in criminal matters in which as District Magistrate he has certain important but limited duties to perform, and this should also be done with respect to his revenue jurisdiction. To each village an accountant is to be allotted for the purpose of collecting the statistics for the information of the special officers, and in those villages which are held under a Permanent Settlement, and in which there are no accountants, such officers are to be appointed at the expense of the landlords, and the villages are to be surveyed. This is certainly a high-handed proceeding, and cannot be justified on the ground put forward in the Report that the landlords alone derive advantage from the increasing value of the land and cannot without a survey properly perform the duties imposed on them by their position. The same style of argument would justify a law requiring every landlord to manure and drain his land, to start a soup kitchen, a school, or a Bible class; but as this proposal affects Bengal more particularly, the journals of that Presidency may be left to defend their own interests.

On the occurrence of famine a Famine Commissioner possessing the confidence of Government is to be appointed; such a one, for instance, as Sir Richard Temple who, it was maliciously said, after saving the ryots of Behar at the expense of the State, saved the State at the expense of the ryots of Madras and Bombay. Large works are recommended to be started for the employment of the able bodied who will be required to do piece-work as distinct from task-work, and who will be paid a wage sufficient to give them a pound of food a day with condiments and firewood. Plans for prospective famine works in all parts of the country are to be kept in readiness by Public Works officers, and, in fact, it was the existence of such plans which enabled the last famine in Bombay to be met with comparative success. A programme for several years in advance has already been drawn out by the Bombay Government, but in their eagerness to push on works they desire to borrow the money for their construction. The Report encourages a hope that the local Government should be allowed to borrow for this purpose on the security of the provincial revenue, even when there is no immediate prospect of the work being remunerative. The Commissioners even go so far as to say that it does not appear objectionable in principle to levy special local rates or cesses either on a whole province or some smaller area to provide a guarantee for the loan. The Report of the Select Committee on Indian Public Works, however, appears to have settled this question in the negative; the security of the local Governments is precisely the same as that of the Government of India, and it must have an injurious effect upon the market if the Government of India and the several local Governments were allowed to raise money to an unlimited amount. Moreover, were these works constructed out of borrowed money, it would be difficult to provide for a reserve of works which should be kept back for relief in times of famine. Reckless borrowing has already crippled the revenues of Government and added to the dead weight to be borne by the State, and it would be an unsatisfactory end to the Famine Fund if after a time it were necessary to create another fund from provincial rates to secure the first fund. The proposal of the Commissioners is, in fact, a plan to double the Famine Fund by raising local taxes to supplement the present fund, which has already been dissipated in an unfortunate war, and what security is there that the proposed fund will not be devoted to the same general purposes of the State? We have had enough of famine funds, and before another is started we should insist upon a good account being shown of the present one, and some positive proof that it has been applied to the reduction of debts for past famines, or the construction of protective work which will mitigate the effects of future ones.

The Report contains some sensible, although not original, proposals for the suspension of revenue collections in times of distress, which might be more generally adopted than they have been in times past. It is only too well known that in the late famine the suspensions of the revenue demand were made in too grudging a manner; and that collections recommenced far too early and at too rapid a rate. In a time of severe distress which has been without parallel in the history of Indian famines the Secretary of State is able to write of an increase of four-and-a-half lakhs in the land revenue over the average. "Thus in a year itself of deficiency of crops, depression of trade, and general unhealthiness which immediately succeeded the most calamitous famine of modern times the facts testify to a remarkable development of the power of the agricultural classes to resist and recover from the effects of unfavourable seasons." Previous famines had left their record in a largely decreased land revenue, and if the worst famine on record is followed by an increased revenue it does not point so much to the power of the people to pay as to the merciless way in which the screw has been put on to force the uttermost farthing from the unhappy ryots. English rule has been distinguished for its humanity and its forbearing lenity, but financial embarrassment, however caused, does not encourage the exercise of Christian charity and forbearance. The Report recognises that the revenue is an average demand, but argues correctly that it applies to moderate fluctuations only, and not to cases where one-half to three-quarters of the crop has been destroyed, and recommends that the revenue should not be collected from those who would have to borrow in order to pay. If it is necessary to suspend the collections from landlords, it is recommended that it should be done only on condition that the landlord should give a corresponding indulgence to his tenants. Arrears should not be collected too promptly after the close of distress; but we hope that the recommendation, that it is not expedient to remit any part of the land revenue, will not be followed in the Deccan. The condition of the people must be considered, and situated as they are arrears without remissions would be a mill-stone to drag them down to a level lower than the brutes. The recommendation to give loans to the landed classes for subsistence during famine and to furnish them with stock and seed after it, may safely be followed. Such loans are always faithfully repaid as experience has abundantly proved; like the quality of mercy the loan blesses him that gives and him that receives and the hold it gives upon the affections of the people is an element of political strength which in itself is incalculable.

Since the first of this month a very great inconvenience has been experienced by the mercantile community, and to some extent by the public generally, by the refusal of Government to receive worn and shroff-marked coins. Such coins are, when tendered at any Government office, broken and returned to the owner; and they are not received at the Mint in less sums than one thousand rupees. The ordinary merchant is therefore liable to have a considerable number of coins thrown on his hands daily—coins which become mere merchandise and which are saleable only at a considerable loss, to say nothing of the annoyance and trouble of disposing of them. In the larger companies the loss is of course very much greater: in one payment made by the G. I. P. Railway Company the other day, more than Rs. 4,000 were, it is said, returned. We quite sympathize with Government in its wish to put a stop to the very general practice with shroffs up-country of filing and marking rupees, and also in their endeavour to get rid of such coins as well as of the old and worn rupees of the mintage of 1835 and 1840. At the same time Government ought, we think, to take into consideration the circumstances of the community, their ignorance of any notification on this subject issued by Government, the very general use of the rupee, and the impossibility in transactions of a large amount of examining carefully every coin. It is true that Government gave notice of its intention to refuse to accept and also to break and thus render useless all coins of this description which came into its hands after the 1st instant, but we doubt if one person in a thousand knew anything about this notification. At home circumstances are very different; there banks and bankers are more generally used, and a banker always looks out for the interest of his constituents in these matters. Here banks are not generally made use of by the natives, and even in the case of Europeans the banks have been taken unaware, or at least as no way of assisting their customers. The Bombay Government are, we believe, only carrying out strictly the resolution of the Government of India; but that it is not necessarily interpreted in this strict sense, is seen from the fact that in the Berars a different practice is allowed, and there worn and marked coins are still taken at their weight, and on a value of one rupee per tolah, in any number, however small; and we strongly urge this course upon the Bombay Government. The slight loss which Government will thus be called upon to bear cannot for a moment be put against the discredit which is being thrown on the currency of the country by the refusal to accept these coins. Again, it is manifestly unjust to the masses of the people who are poor that these coins should be accepted on their weight from large companies and corporations who can furnish them in large quantities, and that they should be refused acceptance when offered in small numbers by the poor. We urge upon Government, therefore, that instructions be given to all Government treasuries to receive such coins in any number on their weight at the price of one rupee per tolah. The loss thus inflicted will be quite enough, we believe, to draw these coins out of circulation and to prevent shroff marks in future; if not, more severe remedies may be tried later on. Most of the coins which are shroff marked are, however, of old dates, and this would seem to point to the fact that the custom of thus marking them is dying out.

The reason why the 78th Highlanders is for the present standing fast at Kurrachee is this: when the 15th Regiment, which was under orders for the front was found to have too many men on the sick list to take the field, the 63rd was ordered to go forward in its place. Subsequently the 15th was pronounced fit for service, and it goes accordingly to the front, so does the 63rd, and consequently for the present the 78th is not required to go forward. This is felt to be a great hardship on many accounts, and amongst others because in expectation of a long spell of duty in Afghanistan, the regiment sold off its kit and the officers parted with their horses in Poona at the absurdly inadequate prices which chargers that must be sold will bring in a station like Poona. But the worst disappointment is that of not taking part in the relief of Kandahar.

We hear that the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, Major Fitzgerald commanding, at present at Mominabad, has been ordered for immediate service.

The continued drought in Sholapore, Ahmednuggur and other districts of the Deccan is causing very serious uneasiness. If rain does not fall very speedily a famine is inevitable. In the Poona Collectorate matters are not quite so bad; but that is all that can be said.

AFGHANISTAN.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT QUETTA.

The following are extracts from private letters from a gentleman at Quetta to a friend in Bombay who has sent it to us for publication :—

Quetta, Aug. 8.

Ayub's force was only about 50 miles distant from Quetta on the 5th instant. For the last eight day's Kandahar has been very besieged. There is no telegraphic or postal communication. Everything has been looted. Only 4,000 Ghazis are left at Kandahar by Ayub, who contemplates an attack on Quetta. We are well prepared to meet him. Numbers of people are killed every day. Even the Bolan is not considered safe now. Yesterday there was an attack on Sibi and all Commissariat stores were plundered. Every thing is in a state of alarm. Morning and evening, and even in the dead of night, soldiers, both horse and foot, are seen moving about. Batteries, ammunition, and military stores are being carried from one place to another. We are all armed to the teeth and have sufficient force, and will to give a good account of ourselves to the enemy if they come. On the night of the 29 h we had two distinct shocks of earthquake, but no damage was done. We have received intimation that our reliefs have left Kurrachee. We expect by this time they are in the Bolan, and perhaps before this reaches you they will be up here.

August 9.

In my yesterday's letter I informed you that Kandahar had been besieged. Now rumours come that Ayub stormed the town on the 5th. Yesterday afternoon the telegraph masters of Sharigh and Hurnai were cut to pieces. Dr. Duke, who is an Assistant Agent to the Governor General, was attac

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

MARCH OF THE RELIEVING FORCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, AUG. 18.

The Troops of the Advance Column are all on their way up the Bolan, and continue to suffer greatly from the heat. Many fall out, coming on the rear. Detachment D-B Horse Artillery, which arrived, lost sixteen horses between Sibi and Quetta. The line of rear is now thoroughly secured, hitherto it was dangerously weak. The arrangements intervening reflect great credit on the military and political chiefs of Baluchistan.

General Phayre starts for the Kojuck about the 20th. He takes two 25-pounder rifled guns to counteract enemy's Armstrongs. Major Cunningham unfortunately is *hors de combat* from the effects of typhoid. Captain Cooke-Collis acts for him in the meantime as Assistant djutant General of the Advance Force.

THE WITHDRAWL FROM KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 18.

GANDAMAK, Aug. 17.—General Stewart, with the 2nd Brigade under General Hughes, arrived here yesterday. Easement of transport and Commissariat necessitated holding back for one day at Butkhak and Seh Baba of the 3rd and 1st Brigades. The 3rd Brigade came in this morning. The 1st with General Hills arrives to-morrow. The entire former garrison of this place marched this morning, taking all the telegraph wire from Kabul and almost all the stores. Carriage for the remainder is being arranged. The 2nd Brigade will probably march on the 19th. The 3rd Brigade on the 21st, and the 1st Brigade on the 23rd for Jallalabad, whence they will proceed down the Khyber Pass in detachments of two regiments. The last are expected at Peshawur about the 8th or 9th of September. A quantity of grain had to be abandoned. The march down has been almost uneventful. The 2nd Brigade received few shots on the march to Peswan, but the tribesmen have been singularly well behaved, showing in small numbers and unarmed. The camp has been fired into nightly by thieves. General Roberts force was to have been at Ghazni on the 15th, but no intelligence has been received.

THE FACTIONS IN THE CAPITAL.

Some fighting is reported to have taken place at Kabul between the Amir's followers and the townsmen. There is some evidence of a Yakubzai feeling. The recent withdrawal of troops from Peshbolak, where the sickness from fever and dysentery has been enormous, opened the door to possible Shinwari disturbances. It is thought they may threaten the line in the vicinity of Basawal. Mr. Lepel Griffin leaves this to-day. After to-morrow, he will pursue his journey from Jallalabad by tonga and raft as far as Dakka.

DEPREDATIONS BY BUDMASHES AT KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 18 EVENING.

GANDAMAK, Aug. 18.—News from Kabul is fairly satisfactory, but there is certain amount of agitation in the city.

The *budmashes* are giving trouble by breaking into houses and assaulting those who for the last few months were unpopular, but there is no serious disturbance.

Mushki Alam is strongly for the Amir, and preaches daily on his behalf.

Mushki Alam's eldest son and the chief Kazis have returned to Ghazni.

The Ghilzai Chiefs are not yet allowed to return to their homes.

There are six or seven thousand Andaris and Parakis still with the Amir.

Sirdar Hashim Khan has not shown any disposition to join the Amir, and although intending to do so when he received the Amir's first letter.

Intelligence of Ayub's success has restrained the Amir from proposing to send troops to Ghazni under General Gholam Hyder Mahomed Jan who is quiet at Jagater ill.

The Amir is reported to have spoken in Darbar of the English Government in the highest and most friendly terms.

General Stewart, and probably Mr. Lepel Griffin, certainly leave army headquarters at Jallalabad, where, however, Mr. Griffin will be detained for a few days with reference to the final arrangements with the Chiefs in that neighbourhood, and for the payment of a further instalment of money and assistance promised to the Amir. Seven lakhs were advanced at Kabul, and a similar payment will be made at Jallalabad. It is understood that this is to be the entire of the money aid.

GENERAL STEWART'S FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 18.

General Stewart's force will not remain at Gandamak after the 21st. The country continues quiet in the Jallalabad and Kabul directions, but there has been no news from Kabul for two days. The reason of this is that large numbers of bad characters and thieves have come down on the road, after the passage of the army, to pick up the stores and animals left behind by the force. The transport is weak and many animals have succumbed to the difficulties of the road.

There is little news from the Kandahar direction, beyond that supplied by the Press Commissioner.

CONTEMPLATED ATTACK ON KHELAT-I-GHILZAI.

The garrison at Khelat-i-Ghilzai were all well and in good spirits up to 12th. A letter from Sartip Noor Mahomed Jan directing the tribes to attack the garrison had been intercepted by the Political Officer. No attack has yet been made or is anticipated. General Phayre, accompanied by his staff, leaves for the Kojuck Pass at the end of the week.

THE POSITION OF AYUB KHAN'S ARMY.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, AUG. 18.

Information received at Quetta from Kandahar states that Ayub's army in three divisions has occupied positions on three sides of the city. The last brigade has arrived at Gandamak from Pezwan without a single shot having been fired at the rear guard.

ALARMING OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT TANGI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 18.

A cholera epidemic broke out at Tangi on the 11th, and up to yesterday morning 40 cases were registered, of which 20 proved fatal. Dr. Taylor who has just returned to Peshawur from Tangi, Board a report of the epidemic having reached Charsadda, but there is no such report from the police. Dr. Taylor thinks that if the traffic on the Kabul river is stopped, its spread to this side might be delayed until our army goes through. Orders to stop the traffic have accordingly been issued. The local authorities recommend that our army be hurried through, and advise the Kohat route. The engineering party making ferry arrangements at Attock are heavily crippled by the cholera. Mr. Granville, Assistant Engineer in charge, who is attacked by it, together with his European subordinate and the greater part of the native workmen, will be temporarily replaced by Mr. Wallis.

RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCE AT GOOLBURGA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GOOLBURGA, AUG. 18, 10 A. M.

A Commission sat yesterday to enquire into a dispute between Mahomedans and Hindoos. The Commission was unable to proceed, as upwards of 2,000 Mahomedans congregated, took down Hanooman's Temple, destroyed the idol, disinterred the corpse of a celebrated monk buried a month ago, and threw it in the road. They also killed cows and went about shouting "deen." The police interfered, but were repulsed. The Hindoos closed their shops and fled from the city, afraid of their lives. No arrests were made.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 18, 4-30 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8 3-16d., received 74 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 30 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52⅝d. per ounce, market weak.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 7⅞; Four-and-a-half ditto, 81.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MADRAS.

LONDON, AUG. 17.

In the House of Lords this evening Lord Northbrook said that Government did not intend to suspend the appointment to the Governorship of Madras on the Duke of Buckingham retiring, but the question of substituting Lieutenant Governors for Madras and Bombay is worthy of future consideration.

THE AFGHAN WAR EXPENSES.

In the House of Commons this evening, Lord Hartington said that it is not intended to increase the Indian debt if it can be avoided. Assistance, however, from the Imperial Treasury is necessary to defray the Afghan War expenses.

THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

H. M.'s troopship Malabar left Portsmouth today for Bombay.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

In the House of Commons last night, Lord Hartington submitted the Indian Budget.

His Lordship, after entering into the details of revenue and expenditure, said that he was not sanguine that any changes in the civil branch of the Government would effect a saving of expenditure; and after the strain of the Afghan war, the army required considerate and generous treatment.

The policy of creating a Famine Fund failed because it was necessary to borrow the £460,000 which had been set aside for it.

Lord Ripon considered that the time had arrived to make a new departure in Indian Finance; at present, therefore, it was impossible to repeal the Licence Tax.

The error which had occurred in estimating the Afghan war expenses arose through the faulty method of keeping the accounts. £6,000,000 was the estimated cost of the war for three years, but £2,250,000, £3,250,000, and £3,500,000 must be added to each year successively. Deducting £1,000,000 increased profits from Railways and Telegraphs, and adding £4,000,000 for cost of Railway construction to the frontier, the total of the war expenses will amount to £18,000,000. After deducting surpluses amounting to £11,000,000, the deficit is £7,000,000.

Lord Hartington, at the close of his statement, accused the late Government of negligence bordering on blindness in accepting the estimates of the war, and with a reckless determination to underestimate its difficulties. His Lordship further said that recent events in Kandahar were not contemplated when arriving at the above calculations, but the Indian Government could raise a loan, if necessary; it was, however, not intended to add permanently to the debt of India.

Any assistance rendered from the Imperial Treasury in the present year would be temporary, and no definite proposal on the subject would be made until it is accurately known what will be the absolute total of the Afghan war expenses. The pecuniary aid to be rendered will not be given as charity to India, but from a principle of justice, and which will not interfere with India's financial independence.

Mr. Otway then moved that a reduction in Indian expenditure should be made.

Mr. Stanhope defended the late Government against the strictures of Lord Hartington in trusting the estimates of the Indian Government, and said that the argument of his Lordship in justification of the Imperial Government sharing the Afghan war expenses would justify the total exemption of India from bearing any portion.

Mr. Fawcett urged the appointment of a strong Committee to overhaul the working of the Indian Act of 1858, especially as to the financial control exercised by the Indian Council in London.

Mr. Otway's motion was ultimately withdrawn, and the adjournment of the debate agreed to.

FRENCH HARVEST PROSPECTS.

LONDON, AUG. 17.

The French crop is expected to be an average one.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

NEW YORK, AUG. 17,

The Agricultural Bureau monthly report states that the average of the 10 Cotton States is 102 per cent., and that the crop is 10 days earlier than usual.

AMERICAN HARVEST PROSPECTS.

The harvest prospects are favourable, the yield being estimated at 500,000,000 bushels.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP CORK BARRACKS.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Two barrels of gunpowder have been found in the railway tunnel under Cork Barracks.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

The report that barrels of gunpowder had been discovered in the railway tunnel at Cork, turns out to be a hoax.

LONDON, AUG. 17.

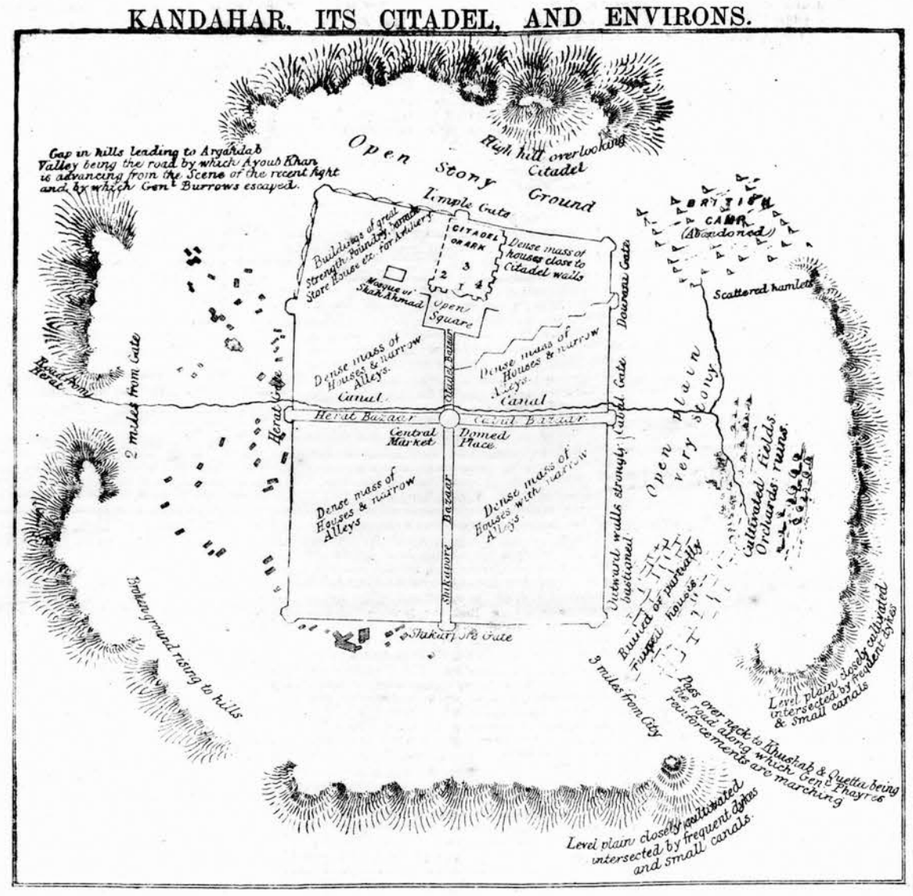
The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4¾d.
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings.....	6s.
8¼ lbs. do.	7s.
40's Mule Twist	10¾d.
4 per cent Rupee Paper	81
4½ per cent, do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account.....	97⅞
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	119
Bar Silver	52⅛

Arrival.—Hexham.

KANDAHAR, ITS CITADEL, AND ENVIRONS.



This plan of Candahar—sketched by the *Daily Telegraph's* Special Correspondent with the Army o 1879—without claiming exactness, will suffice to give the relative positions of all the local points now of interest, and the general character of the city and its environs. The public, in calculating distances, have, however, to remember that the city measures about a mile in length, and that the exigencies of space have compelled us to contract the suburbs, as noted, both on the west and south-east.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, AUG. 18.

The P. and O. s. s. Nizam, with the English Mails of the 6th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 o'clock this morning.

H. E. the Governor, Sir James Fergusson, returns to Poona to-day. The 21st N. I. (Marine Battalion) will furnish a guard of honour at the Boree Bunder Station at 2 o'clock, and a salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Apollo Bunder battery.

THE Bombay Legislative Council will meet in the Council Hall at Poona on Tuesday, the 31st inst.

A POONA paper mentions the dangerous illness of Mr. W. H. Middleton, District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway. He is suffering from typhoid fever, and his life is despaired of. Mr. Middleton is one of the oldest servants of the Company still in India; he is a most kind-hearted and obliging man; and is universally known on the lines of the G. I. P. Railway. All who know him will be grieved to hear of his dangerous illness.

THE *Ultramar* gives a long list of robberies of registered letters addressed to Goa, and expresses the belief that those tampering with the insured documents containing currency notes and valuable articles must lie with the British Post Office.

"VOLUNTEER" is anxious to know when the members of the local corps are likely to get back their rifles, which have been sent to the armoury to be re-browned. The great Indian rifle matches of the season are approaching, and no doubt many others besides our correspondent would like to get a little practice in preparation for meeting the formidable opponents who will represent rival corps.

IN giving judgment yesterday in the wreck of the Mahableshwur the court suspended the captain's certificate, for nine months, and severely reprimanded the chief officer for not having paid more attention to the navigation of the vessel. The court considered Captain McKinnon committed a grave error in judgment in not making sufficient westing in the south-east trade, and also that after he had crossed the equator, and finding that baffling winds and currents were setting his ship to the eastward, he did not work back to the southward until such time as he could have made sufficient westing to have stood up safely towards Bombay. The court also considered that Captain McKinnon showed gross recklessness and incompetency as a navigator in not putting his ship to the southward and to wait for daylight in order to ascertain his position, and further that, when the light was reported on the port bow, he did not immediately bear his ship round and resume his course southwards until such time as he could ascertain his true position. The court promised to take into consideration a request from Mr. Winter that they would, in sending their report to the Board of Trade, advise that body not to suspend Captain McKinnon's certificate as a chief officer as well as his certificate as a master.

We hear that Captain French, R A., was recently fined Rs. 500 by Mr. Sinclair, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, for assaulting a number of *Koonbis* at the village of Venjole. It appears that Captain French and Lieutenants Kuper, R.A., and Forbes, 15th N. I., were out on a hog hunting excursion, and one of their horsekeepers insulted some women of the village, with the result that he and his fellows were thrashed by the male inhabitants. The *ghorawallas* thereupon ran to their masters' tents crying for assistance, and the officers appear to have taken their part, and in turn thrashed the villagers. On appeal, Mr. Phillpots, the Sessions Judge, reduced the fine to fifty rupees.

OWING to the transposition of a sentence in our leader columns yesterday, the following passage was rendered incomprehensible:—

"His Excellency referred to the criticisms which had been passed upon some of the acts of the Government, observing that he did not undervalue criticism, but at the same time he deprecated that criticism, which did not wait for facts and was apt to assume that there was cause for censure. It was not easy to make out whether this was intended as a truth of general interest, good for mankind to hear at all times, or whether it was meant to have a special application. In touching upon several matters relating to the origin of the Patriotic Fund, His Excellency said he had received a letter from a 'Brahmin' gentleman, well known in the city, who expressed his desire to aid the movement and who sent a very handsome subscription. The subscriber in question, Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, the eminent mill-owner, is not, however, a Brahmin."

THE summary of the latest official reports on the state of the season and the prospects of the crops informs us that agricultural prospects, though somewhat unfavourable in parts of Southern India and in the Deccan districts, are still fair on the whole. The rainfall of the week has been heavy in British Burma, parts of Assam, Bengal, the Central Provinces, the Central India States, and Rajputana; elsewhere it has again been slight. In some parts of the Madras Presidency, in the Deccan, and in parts of Berar, where rain has hitherto been deficient, there is no improvement, and the prospects of the autumn crop are uncertain. In a few districts of Bengal, especially in Behar, heavy rain has damaged some of the standing crops. In some districts also of the Central Provinces cotton has suffered from a similar cause. In the Bassein district of British Burma considerable damage has been done by floods.

THE Maitland-Beresford case is thus severely commented on by the *Indian Daily News*:—The public may congratulate itself that another scandal has become a thing of the past, and that the Maitland-Beresford case has been dismissed, with the satisfactory verdict that each party bears his own costs. Of the case itself, little need be said, except that it was a disgraceful case arising out of a disreputable row. That it has assumed any prominence is solely due to the fact that the defendant, Lord William Beresford, is a member of the Viceroy's staff. But this fact seems to require that the case should not escape without comment. Two things seem to us to stand out in regard to this wretched affair, and both are things to be regretted. Accident has given the defendant a prominent position in this country. But it is surely not to the dignity of the head of the Government that members of the Viceroy's staff should be mixed up with such disputes. It seems to us that in a country like India, the position of aide-de-camp is not without its responsibilities, and that these have been too much lost sight of. But apart from this question, we think this Maitland-Beresford row—there is no other word which so well describes what has taken place—distinctly lowers Indian sport, and reveals an element in Indian horse-racing, which we would gladly see put down. The case has a tendency to make racing disreputable, and to lower those who support it in the eyes of the non-sporting public. It creates a distinctly bad impression which will work with more than less ill-effect that it is a false impression as far as the bulk of Indian sporting men is concerned. The only satisfactory part of the business is that the case has ended in a manner which shares the discredit impartially between the parties, and which will, we trust, have the effect of keeping similar scandals out of the courts in future.

MORE "pressing" complaints come from up-country. The *Indian Herald* writes:—We wish to call attention to the manner in which the natives of this part of the country are being pressed into the Government service for employment at the front. Good salary, a few liberal concessions, and some warm clothing would no doubt entice a goodly number of volunteers, without resort to any pressure at all. But as usual the task of beating up recruits is left altogether to native agency, and that the worst form of native agency, Government chuprassies. The result is compulsory enlistment and much hardship. Even gentlemen's private servants have fallen into their hands, and have only escaped from immediate deportation by the production of notes from their masters, and it may be added a four annas piece from them. This is unsupervised operation of this kind that brings the British Government into disfavour among the people, and therefore the authorities should not allow even the exigencies of the occasion to stand in the way of fair honest dealing in this matter. Let the chuprassies seek for volunteers by all means, but every man that enlists should be at once brought before a European magistrate, who should explain to him the nature and terms of his engagement, and if he understands it and signifies his willingness to fulfil the same, his name should then be properly registered. These precautions are, we believe, taken with regard to imigrants, and they seem to us the only reasonable ones to be adopted on occasions of the kind we have brought to notice.

A QUESTION the Government may have to decide very shortly is what should be done in the case of Ayub Khan withdrawing before the avenging forces can reach Kandahar. The *Pioneer* writes on this point:—"If Ayub, without waiting to meet us, should simply retreat towards Herat, Government will have to face the question, whether, with any regard to our prestige, we can allow him to depart in peace. A pursuit would certainly be a most serious undertaking, probably involving the occupation of Herat, with many serious contingencies and complications. Moreover, considering the chance of meeting with at least Russian *influence* at Herat, in the shape of advising officers, it is very questionable whether General Roberts' present force would be nearly sufficient for the task. We may hope, however, that Ayub Khan, or, if he is dead, his successor, in command, may linger sufficiently long near Kandahar, to allow an active force like Sir F. Roberts' to overtake his troops, encumbered as they are with wheeled artillery; in which case, if he could be beaten and his guns taken, we might very well let him continue his retreat without further pursuit. It is to be hoped that Kandahar may never again be vacated by our troops, but it is also desirable that we should not be drawn further on in the direction of Herat."

THE death of Mr. R. Lewin, the Lahore paper is now informed, was caused by sunstroke induced by exposure and previous illness. He was employed on the Sibi section of the Quetta and Kandahar railway, and left Sibi for Nari on the 31st ultimo, in charge of stores, under escort. As an attack upon his party seems to have been anticipated, the rumour of his murder can be easily accounted for.

COLONEL CAREY, R. A., who has been appointed to the command of the Artillery of General Phayre's reserve column, left Allahabad for Quetta on Tuesday.

CAPTAIN C. E. SHEPHERD will officiate as Engineer-in Chief of the Kandahar State Railway, Hurnai and Gulistan Karez sections, during the absence on field service of Colonel Lindsay, R. E.

MR. C. F. EGERTON ALLEN, Government Advocate in British Burma, has been appointed temporarily to be Additional Recorder of Rangoon, under the provisions of the British Burma Courts Act.

MESSRS. C. J. A. HOSKINS, E. C. Blewitt, and W. J. Prince have been posted to the Transport Department, with the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant.

A GOOD-SERVICE pension has been conferred on Colonel R. H. Bolton, of the Madras Staff Corps, in room of Surgeon-General G. Smith, retired.

THE combined squadron of the Powers which it was intended to send to Turkish waters, a London society paper informs us, was to have consisted of six English, five French, three German (Prussian), two Austrian, two Italian, and (possibly) two Spanish men-of-war.

BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. STEWART, R.A., has arrived home from India, and succeeds the late Major Ward Ashton, R.A., in command of the Riding Establishment at Woolwich, having been selected for the appointment in recognition of his great zeal and ability whilst employed on active service in Afghanistan.

THE *Whitehall Review* announces that Lieut.-Colonel Cecil Russell, Equerry to the Prince of Wales, goes to India to take up duty with his regiment, the 12th Lancers, which he has not seen since it went on foreign service.

ACCORDING to *Truth*, if Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey had the misfortune to belong to China or Turkey, their heads would by this time have been chopped off; if to Russia, they would certainly spend several years in the mines of Siberia; if to Germany, they would be consigned to a fortress; but we do things in a very different fashion.

Vanity Fair has received information "from an undoubted source" that in case of any war breaking out in Turkey again the Austrian Government will immediately march its troops on and seize Salonica; and further that there is a complete understanding between Austria and Germany on the Eastern Question.

THE MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

A MEETING convened by the Sheriff of Bombay, in accordance with the request of H. E. the Governor, was held on Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of organising a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Afghan war, in the Town Hall. There was a large attendance, upwards of 1,200 persons, including several ladies and the leading citizens of Bombay being present. His Excellency Sir James Fergusson presided, and there were also present:—

Sir Michael Westropp, Sir Charles Sargent, Sir Frank Souter, C. S. I., Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Hon. Lionel Ashburner, C S I, Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, Hon. Morarjee Gocouldas, C. I. E., Dr. Mylne, Bishop of Bombay, Mr. Justice West, Mr. Justice Kemball, Mr. Justice M. Melvi l, Mr. Justice F. D. Melvill, Mr. Justice Marriott, Dr. Meurin, R. C. Bishop of Bombay, Hon. F. L. Latham, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Rao Saheb Gopal Hurry Deshmuk, Hon. S. D. Sassoon, General C. T. Atchison, General Hewett, Mr. J. H. Grant, Colonels Ponsonby Cox, Willoughby Stracey, and Sexton, Major A. B. Portman, Deputy Surgeon-General Moore, Mr. E. Gay, Drs. Cook, Blanc, Blaney, Partridge, Weir, Lyon, and Atmaram Pandurang, Rev. Dr. Macpherson, Revs. G. C. Reynell, F. L. Sharpin, W. Bagnell, C. Squires, T. Carss, and C. W. Park, Major G. W. Oldham, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. Nana Morojee, Mr. G. H. R. Hart, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Captain O'Brien Crewe, Captain Walsh, Mons. Vuillon, Messrs. W. Maitland, G. W. Moulton, S. S. Solomon, H. Carroll, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, J. W. Orr, C. Douglas, H. Curwoo, Jardine, C. Mathew, Russell, Farran, W. E. Hart, L. Rivett-Carnac, Jefferson, Fraser Hore, A. D. Saunders, P. Peterson, Farnham, Grattan Geary, Ardesir Framjee Moos, Gubbay, Kirkpatrick, Lynch, Roughton, Fraser, G. E. Noble, W. Wells, M. R. Gandros, Mahomed Ali Rogay, W. M. Wood, S. Hodgson, Newnham, Acworth, Noble, J. C. Anderson, P. Ryan, J. Morris, H. R. Cormack, Bapty, Freeborn, Spencer, Maidment, Hutchinson, Cumrooden Tyebjee, Khan Bahadoor Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Messrs. Ardesir Hormusjee Wadia, P. M. Mehta, Shantaram Narayen, Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Messrs. R. M. Sayani, C. C. Gangjee, R. N. Khote, H. W. Barrow, J. Rich, S. S. Cooper, C. N. Newnham, Mr. Acworth, Mr. Spencer, J. Nugent, H. E. Jacomb, B. Tyabjee, G. S. Manker, J. H. Russel, F. Turner, C. B. Lynch, Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee, Varjivandas Madhavdas, H. Cleveland, F. D. Parker A. Tait, F. B. Farnham, Vensyek Wasudeo, and many others.

His Excellency said: My lord, ladies and gentlemen,—I am very happy to have an opportunity of meeting so large an assemblage of the inhabitants of Bombay, and it is greatifying to me to think that the purpose of our meeting has so far commended itself to your approval. I regret that, owing to the season of the year at which I have commenced my administration, when it is usual for Government to be in a part of the Presidency somewhat distant from Bombay, I have had so few opportunities of meeting with you; but you will remember that such a Government as this is not often on the Forum or the platform, and that our work takes place for the most part in secret, always engrossing and just now very laborious We must depend mainly on the results of our labours and on knowing that we have the consideration of our fellow citizens, rather than upon any momentary expression of approval. I perhaps might say on this occasion, if it is not out of place, that I would fain hope that the efforts and action of the Government may always be construed in a fair and generous spirit. It must often be uncertain to those among whom we dwell for what purpose a particular act has been undertaken and many critics are apt to assume sometimes that proceedings have been taken without just grounds and on principles which the public might not approve. I do not under-value criticism; I think it is the soul of good government, but at the same time I think we must deprecate that criticism which does not wait for facts, but which is apt to assume that there is cause for censure. But, gentlemen, I do hope that in the time when I shall be privileged to take a prominent part in the administration of this Presidency, I may be so happy as to have some credit and allowance given to myself and those with whom I have the honour to act for those motives which are of the highest and those intentions which are of the best, for the welfare of those whose interests are committed to us. (Appalause.) On this occasion I am happy to think that there can be no cavil or question as to the merits of the object for which you have been called together. It is well-known to all that the Government of India has opened a subscription for the benefit of the sufferers by the present war, for the relief of soldiers who have become disabled and the families of those who have fallen. This subscription has been opened to the whole of India and has been responded to in a most generous and liberal spirit by many of the leading native princes. By the last return which has been published, I see that to over a lakh and a half lakhs of rupees have been subscribed by but a few individuals. We, the Government of Bombay, have received no official notice of this subscription, but at Simla it has been publicly opened. Very soon after this came to my knowledge I received a letter from a Hindoo gentleman well-known in this city, expressing a hope that an opportunity would be given to the community of Bombay to join in this good work, and enquiring of me whether a subscription should be sent direct to Simla, or whether a local fund could be opened, and tendering for his own part a handsome subscription. On taking counsel with my colleagues and those best acquainted with the tastes of this community, I was led to understand that it would be most consistent with your opinions and feelings were a fund opened here. The Bombay community are accustomed to manage their own affairs a good deal, and I am glad to say that here all works of charity and benevolence are joined in without distinction of religion and race, each only emulating the other as to who shall be foremost in the good work. (Applause.) Therefore I think I was not mistaken in my interpretation of the wishes of the community when I thus joined with my colleagues in giving the opportunity to Bombay to raise a military relief fund of its own. (Applause.) It will be for the consideration of the committee to be appointed whether this fund shall be administered separately, or whether we shall have the benefit of joining the general fund liberally supported by gentlemen all over India. That is, however, a matter of detail; with regard to the work itself I need say but little, for those who follow me will most fitly explain it. I would remind you that the soldiers fighting their country's battles, and at this moment enduring sufferings, losses and privations, are members of that army which has fitly represented the power, the glory, the freedom and the civilisation of this country all over the world. Those who live under the shadow of a strong Government who pursue their avocations from year to year, no one daring to make them afraid, are apt to forget how great are the blessing and the comfort of a powerful Government. In other times men's lives and properties have been insecure; in other times merchants have been unable to amass their well-earned wealth without the risk of irregular exactions, and the cultivator never knew when he might be dragged away to be a soldier against his will, or have his crops devastated by an invading army. But in the time in which we live you know every man, from the highest to the lowest, has rights acknowledged under the protection of the Government and justice administered to him without fear or favour, whether he be high or low. You know that the army which is recruited from among yourselves as well as from among your fellow subjects beyond the sea is as was said by a philosopher of the last century, but the police of the world, granting you all from sea to sea immunity from foreign invasion and domestic tumult. (Applause.) Though we have gone beyond our borders now for the maintenance of the interests of the country, we should remember that the credit of a commercial country is a tender plant, and that a loss of honour by a country sends as rude a shock through her as would a military disaster. These are the reasons for which the army has always been popular in England, and, I would say, in India. Not only do we have among us the soldiers raised in England who have come and gone in regular turn for a century past, but we have an army raised from native races who have fought side by side as brethren in arms on many a well contested field. From the battle of Plassey through a long list of brilliant victories, taking part in the struggle of Assaye down to the "crowning glory of Sobraon"; in battles beyond the sea,—in China, in Persia,—and they have even crossed the black water to redress attempted wrong in Europe. During many a long day the sepoy has fought side by side with his English brother and has not been ashamed of comparison. (Applause.) If we are proud of that gallant officer, Major Waudby, who died at his post rather than lose the poor commissariat stores left in his charge; we are proud also of the poor havildar of the 10th N. I, who with a handful of men two short weeks ago defended successfully the charge committed to him, losing half his men in killed and wounded in the fight. This man may be obscure, but what I would have known is this that his honour, and his actions, and his heroism are not unknown and forgotten among us. I wish to ask this community to recognise the gallantry of the soldiers by giving a response to the call Government makes on you to-day, not as a Government, but as the natural leaders of their fellow citizens, and to secure that these men who have gone out with their lives in their hands, as voluntary soldiers, in defence of the honour of their country, may feel that they will not be forgotten, and that their families will not be left to want, also that if they return to their villages with impaired health they will be enabled to subsist owing to gifts from the kindly hand of charity, supplementing the liberality of Government and securing for them, not a poor pittance, but a comfortable retirement in their old age. I shouldlike to mention that this is not the first time that the community of Bombay have met for such a purpose in this hall or its predecessor. I hold in my hand a deed of trust for the administration of a military relief fund inaugurated by a public meeting in the Town Hall of Bombay, with the Governor in the chair, in 1842, for the relief of the sufferers by the Afghan war then raging. Prominent at that meeting was Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, an honoured name and worthily represented among us to-day. (Applause.) That meeting was as representative as this; it was composed of all classes and races actuated only by one common purpose, and I am glad to say that Rs. 25,000 which were subscribed at that time still remain available for a common purpose. I believe that will be available in aid of what we now subscribe in relief of the families bereaved by the present war. Let us not be behind our predecessors of 1842 in putting our hands to a good and charitable work. I should mention that while the Government are represented and every class among our fellow citizens there is one not among us to-day who would have been glad to be here; I refer to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and with your permission I will read his letter. He says:—

My dear Sir James Fergusson,—It is with much regret I find that the very heavy duties entailed upon me at the present moment, prevent my accompanying your Excellency to Bombay to attend the public meeting which your Excellency has convened in that city, to consider the propriety of raising a fund for the relief of the families of the European and native soldiers, who have fallen, or may fall, in the Afghan war. I need not say how entirely my sympathy is with your Excellency in the most excellent and charitable undertaking. In venturing to offer Rs. 1,000 as my humble tribute to the design originating with your Excellency, I trust you will kindly allow it to be stated that my heart bleeds for the families of those whose lives have been sacrificed in upholding the honour f their Queen-Empress and of their country.—I remain, &c

H. J. WARRE, Lieut.-Genl.,
Commander-in-Chief.

Army Head Quarters, Poona, Aug, 16.

His Excellency also read the following letters:—

G. H. R. HART, Esq., Private Secy. to H. E. the Governor.

SIR,—We have the honour to inform you that we shall be happy to give Rs. 5 000 as our contribution towards the fund to be raised for the relief of the families of the European and native soldiers who have fallen in the Afghan war, and shall thank you to communicate this to His Excellency the Governor as President of the meeting to be held this evening.—We have, &c.,

Bombay, Aug. 17. B. AND A. HORMAJEE.

To His Excellency SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart, K. C. M. G., Governor of Bombay.

Hon'ble SIR,—I am sorry to have to inform your Excellency that I shall not be able to go to Bombay to attend the meeting over which your Excellency is to preside for the purpose of raising a Patriotic Fund for the relief of the families of the soldiers, British and native, who have perished in the Afghan war. Though absent I shall take the greatest interest in the result of the meeting, the object of which commands my warmest sympathy, and I beg that your Excellency will enter my name as a subscriber of Rs. 1,000.—I am, &c.

Poona, Aug. 15. AGA ALI SHAH.

The members of Government have already subscribed Rs. 4,000, and I hope this auspicious commencement may lead to a fund being established, which will do great and high honour to this community.

The Honourable Lionel Ashburner said they had been taught that it was a sweet and pleasant thing to die for their country. That might be so, but he believed our soldiers were but human after all, and would go into action with lighter heart if they were assured that in the event of their death their families would be provided for by a grateful country. Unfortunately, to die for their country had been the fate of many in the present war, some had died in battle, and a fair fight with honour, but had been cruelly murdered by fanatical Ghazis, but the greatest mortality occurred from sickness produced by exposure to the extremes of heat and cold by hard work and by the inseparable privations from exposure in the field. Each of these men who had perished had probably left behind him a widow and child ren and other relatives who would be very grateful for a donation, or, if the funds should permit, of a pension. They were perhaps aware that Government provided for the families of native soldiers, but the British soldier is entirely unprovided for, and the committee having the disposal of these funds would no doubt take this into consideration when distributing them. He felt so sure of their kindly sympathy in favour of the destitute that he need not advocate their case by any elaborate argument. He could draw a very touching picture of the sufferings of these people, but he did not come there to make a speech but for business, and therefore, without delay he moved this resolution which was as follows:—"That a fund be raised for the relief of European and native soldiers of all ranks disabled and for the families of those who have died when engaged in the operations of the war in Afghanistan." (Cheers.)

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy (who, on rising, was cordially received) said:—Your Excellency and gentlemen,—I beg to second the resolution which has just been proposed by the Hon. Mr. Ashburner. We have all of us heard or read of "the horrors of war," but fortunately very few of us in this assembly have had personal experience of these. The war now being carried on in Afghanistan will add another chapter to the history of British deeds of valour, but, alas! these deeds of valour have their accompaniments in deaths, and wounds to the young and brave, and too often misery and poverty to the weak and helpless. Success will, we confidently hope, ultimately attend our forces which are at present in the enemy's country, but at what a sacrifice of human life! We have been told that in the recent disastrous engagement the loss on our side was one thousand killed and missing. It is sad to think of one thousand bereaved families, so many hearts torn with anguish, so many homes rendered desolate. The picture is a truly sad one; but when we think that before this contest is over, many more may perish either in the field, or from wounds, or from sickness, the contemplation of the misery which all this will cause must bring a pang to every heart. It is, therefore, a duty incumbent on all of us who "live at home at ease" to remember those who have to drink the bitter cup of affliction, and though we cannot in most cases ever make up to them the loss which the death of loved ones has brought upon them, yet we can in some measure mitigate their sufferings, in a material point of view, by raising a fund for the families of those who have fought and bled in the service of their country. It is pleasing to know that already in India the proposal to raise a Patriotic Fund has been cordially received, and I am sure that the community of Bombay, who have been ever forward when called upon to aid in the cause of benevolence, will now cheerfully respond to the invitation of His Excellency the Governor to promote an object which must call forth all the warmest sympathies of our nature. (Applause.)

The Bishop of Bombay said the resolution which had been entrusted to him by His Excellency ran thus:—"That the fund be called the 'Bombay Military Relief Fund,' and that all classes of the community be invited to contribute." The fund for which he was now called on to speak had been publicly referred to as the "Bombay Patriotic Fund," and although that was not the name under which he was now called on to claim its support from all classes of the community, yet that word "Patriotic Fund," went, he thought, a good way towards expressing the feeling with which they regarded it.

H. H. the Raja of Sonth, Messrs Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, A. D. Saunders, Sir F. Souter, Knight, C. S. I., Messrs. Shantaram Narayan, Major W. Scott, Major Salmon, Ven'ble F. L. Sharpin, Messrs. Feuzal Motilal, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, W. Tennent, Turachand Gunshamdas, Thakersey Mooljee, Tapidas Varjdas, Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy. Tribhowandas Varjeevandas, Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, C. S. I., Varjeevandas Madhowdas, Venayek Wassodeo, F. Vodillon, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Hon. Sir Michael Westropp, Knight, Hon. R. West, C. S., C. I. M. Wiloughby, The Thakur of Wadhwan, The Thakur of Wankanir, Messrs. Martin Wood, W. Wells, Capt. Walshe, Dr. T. S. Weir and Rienzi Walton.

The following names were added to the general committee :—

Messrs. Hormurjee Ardaseer Hormarjee Wadia, Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. M. R. De Quadros, Pherozeshah M. Mehta, John Gordon, Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, Hormusjee Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, Nanabhoy Rustomjee Banina, and Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter.

After reading so long a list they would not expect him to make a long speech. He was happy to think that words were never necessary to induce the thriving great and intelligent community of Bombay to acts of charity or acts of generosity. During his experience of twenty-five years he had seen many meetings assembled in that room, sometimes to commemorate departed worth, sometimes to relieve famine, not in India only but in Lancashire, and to relieve distress brought about by war, and he must say that the Bombay community required no prompting to take part in every good deed. (Applause.)

Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay said that, after the very able speech which they had heard that day from His Excellency the Governor and the speech of the Lord Bishop, he need hardly take up their time, especially as it was drawing on towards evening in commending this subject to their approval. Whether the Afghan war was a wise or a just one was not the question. The Government to whose care the interests of two hundred millions of the people of India were entrusted by our gracious Sovereign having deemed it fit there was no help for it, and it was the duty of every citizen now that we had gone too far to draw back with honour to come forward and express sympathy with the families of those who had fallen in obeying orders, whether native or British. That was the view he took of the matter and which actuated him to attend the meeting. Our soldiers had gone to a foreign land to defend our rights, and it was the duty of everyone throughout the length and breadth of the land to give them all the support in their power. They must congratulate themselves that the British troops had not a skilful and daring enemy to face, and that their generals about whose ability there could be no doubt, had not committed the mistakes which entailed the disasters of the war of 1842. Had the Generals been as incompetent as before, the purses of the public would have had to be stretched more than they were just now. With respect to the instance narrated by the Lord Bishop he would express a hope that the committee in distributing relief would not forget the followers of the army. There were military regulations which reached soldiers, native and European, but the followers were also a proper subject of relief. (Applause).

Bishop Meurin said he had a very grateful task to perform in proposing a vote of thanks to their esteemed Governor, Sir James Fergusson, for having so ably presided on that occasion, and for having come expressly down from Poona for that purpose. For having called that meeting he considered that their best thanks were due to His Excellency as the highest representative of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress in the Presidency of Bombay. Her Majesty knew fully well that the fear of the Lord and Justice were the foundations of her Empire, but she knew also that the army was the strength and force which protected the whole empire, and therefore Her Majesty had the greatest respect for her soldiers, and certainly she felt the deepest gratitude towards those who had given even their lives for the defence of the country. His Excellency, by coming down as the representative of the Queen, had given a very appropriate expression to the sentiments of the Queen, herself. He thought they owed their thanks to Sir James Fergusson for having called that meeting and for having presided over it, for he was their representative and their spokesman. Had the meeting been held without Sir James it would have been, so to speak, a partial meeting, and perhaps only one class of Bombay would have been represented; but the presence of His Excellency gave it a general and complete character. By the presence of the Governor they spoke in the name of the whole Presidency, and therefore he considered that His Excellency merited a vote of thanks on the part of all of them. Moreover, he might say that the army owed its thanks to His Excellency for his conduct, and that that army could not help being encouraged when it got such support from the highest authority of the State. They were certainly assured that when they saw that those dearest to them, their wives and children were cared for by those who are of the highest rulers of the State, and, in fact, by the whole people. The soldiers who lie beneath the battle fields of Afghanistan would rise, so to say, from their graves and ask us to take their fatherless children and adopt them as it were orphans of the whole country. He thought the orphans and widows who were most interested in their proceedings wished them all to express their hearty thanks to His Excellency for having convened the meeting. A loaf of bread given to the poor was a blessing, but it was worth a thousand times more if given with sympathy. What bread was to the body, sympathy was to the soul, maintaining and sustaining it. His Excellency had shown that sympathy for the poor and for the widows and orphans, and he merited the heartiest thanks of all classes.

Mr. Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hari Deshmookh, in seconding the proposition, said he wished to add a few words to express his opinion of the movement. Afghanistan in ancient times was a province of Hindustan known to scholars by the name of Gandhar Desh. During the revolution which followed the propagation of Islam this province was occupied by a warlike race, commonly called Pathans. It was well known to historians that much mischief had come to India from that race. The Kshatryas suffered from them. The Mogul emperors of Delhi had trouble with them and the Mahratta princes of the Deccan came in conflict with them on the plains of Paniput, although things were now changed. England and India had become united, and this union could ward off a great many evils, yet it was necessary sometimes to send large armies to prevent evil when it was apprehended there. When armies were sent, the usual consequences followed, men died from wounds, disease and the inclemency of weather. It was necessary that they should show sympathy for the surviving families of those who had fallen for their safety. It had been customary in India to make provisions for the families of those who had fallen in battles. The revenue and judicial officers knew very well that there was a class of grants, called "Balpraveshi." Many of these grants still existed. The name of Patriotic Fund was, however, preferable to "Balpraveshi" because it expressed a better idea. He thought it was a great honour to the people to be called upon to contribute to such a fund. The former government did everything in their own name; they did not recognize popular elements, but the tendency of the British Government was gradually to advance the rights and privileges of the people. Therefore they saw the people represented in juries, municipalities and legislative councils. When they did something for the families of those who had fallen for them they brought these families and the people into a sort of brotherhood, and when such brotherhood was established, people would be more encouraged to enlist themselves in the military service of Government in times of necessity, seeing that their surviving families were not neglected and it would add to the safety of the country. They would then have discharged their duty to the men who had perished for their benefit.

His Excellency, in reply, said :—I thank you very much for the kind expression towards myself conveyed in the speeches which have just been delivered. I assure you that I shall value highly while I live among you the good opinion of the community. It will give me sincere pleasure and gratification if I can contribute in any measure while I am here to the increase of the welfare of that community. (Applause.) Allow me now to remind you that we must give practical effect to the promises we have been making. I have been requested by Mr. Ashburner to say that he would be glad if those gentlemen who are to serve on the general committee attended here at 12 o'clock to-morrow for the purpose of taking such action as may seem expedient. Next I would ask those gentlemen disposed to put down their names for subscriptions if they like to do so at present to come forward to the table. I hope none will feel obliged in any way to do this, but I would remind you that you "give twice if you give quickly." I emphasise this; and if it appears in the usual organs of intelligence to morrow morning I trust there will be an ample response. I thank you again for the kind reception you have given me at the first public meeting I have attended here, and I hope it is an earnest that our connection will be agreeable and kindly. (Loud applause)

At the call of one of the audience (Mr. Severn) three hearty cheers were then given for His Excellency.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Committee appointed at the meeting on Tuesday was held yesterday at the Town Hall when there were present :—The Hon. L. R. Ashburner (Chairman), the Lord Bishop of Bombay, General Hewett, Dr. Weir, Capt. Walshe, Mr. F. Vouillon, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Rogay, Mr. Henry Curwen, Ven. Archdeacon Sharpin, the Hon. Morarjee Goculdas, Mr. M. Wood, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, and Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee.

The Chairman said they were met to consider the matters of detail, and he thought it would be necessary in order to collect the subscriptions from the mofussil to issue circulars to the collectors and political agents, instructing them to form committees and do what was possible to collect subscription which might be sent to the Central Committee. He presumed one of the first measures to be taken would be to open an account with the Bank of Bombay where subscriptions might be paid in. There was also the formation of a sub-committee, which he considered should be represented by the Hindu, Mussulman, Parsee, and European sections of the community. He would propose that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee should be joint secretary with Dr. Weir.

Mr. Dosabhoy said he should be happy to render any assistance that was in his power.

It was then resolved that a fund be opened with the Bank of Bombay and that the chairman and the joint secretaries should be authorised to sign cheques.

The following gentlemen have been requested to serve on the sub-committee :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Rev. Mr. Sharpin, the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas, the Hon'ble Mr. Sassoon, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Messrs. W. Maitland, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Jairaj Peerbhoy, Grattan Geary, Dr. Blaney, Captain Walshe, the Hon. Mr Graham, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Rev. Father Cook, Captain Morland, Messrs. H. Curwen, Budrodeen Tyebjee, Nana Morejee, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, General Aitchison, Sir F. Souter, Colonel Sturt, Messrs. Mahomed Ali Rogay, J. Mackay, Major-General Hewett, the Hon'ble Mr. Latham, Mr. Justice M. Melvill, Messrs. P. Ryan, W. M. Wood, Owen, Jehanghir Cowasjee, Jehanghir, Muncherjee N. Banajee, F. Vouillon, Tapidas Varjdas, Ragoonath N. Khote, Byramjee N. Servai, Hormarjee A. Hormarjee, P. M. Mehta, the Rev. Mr. Macpherson, Michael de Quadros, and the Honorary Secretaries.

EXPLANATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the meeting held in the Town Hall yesterday, His Excellency the Governor, in the course of his speech, stated that a balance of Rs. 25,000 from a patriotic fund, raised for the benefit of sufferers by the Afghan war of 1842 remained unexpended, and he hoped that balance would be available to swell the fund now to be raised.

After the Governor's speech I am sure most all present were astonished to hear the Rev. Dr. Mylne, Bishop of Bombay, intimate that the Rs. 25,000 above referred to had been placed in his hands *for educational purposes*, and consequently could not be used as suggested by His Excellency.

Doubtless many, like myself, would be glad of an explanation of this matter. By what authority is this money thus diverted from the object for which it was originally subscribed, and placed in the hands of the Bishop to further his sectarian projects.

If this be allowed what guarantee is there that the money now being raised will be wholly devoted to the purposes for which it is given by the subscribers.

Bombay, Aug. 18. ENQUIRER.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday at the Municipal offices, when Dr. Blaney presided, and there were also present:—Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C S. I., Dr. Cook, Messrs. Douglas, Muncherjee N. Banajee, Raguuath N. Khote, F. C. Gangjee, Rahimtoola M. Sayani, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I. Mr. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Barrow, the secretary, and the heads of departments were also present.

A PIPE DRAIN AT MAZAGON.

The Council were asked to recommend the Corporation to sanction the payment of Rs. 5,683 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of constructing a pipe drain at Kassara Basin near the P. and O. Company's premises at Mazagon.

The chairman pointed out the immediate necessity for undertaking the work, which was a question of life and death to the people of the locality.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was of opinion that the consideration of the matter should be postponed until budget time.

Sir Frank Souter remarked that the place had a very bad odour and must affect the health of the residents.

On the motion of Mr. Muncherjee Bansjee, seconded by Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, the grant was sanctioned. The payment of Rs. 2,581 for the cost of constructing a drain at Matharpacady was also sanctioned.

RULES FOR VISITORS TO THE MUNICIPAL GARDENS.

A memorandum was read from the Municipal Commissioner asking sanction to certain bye-laws for regulating the admission of visitors to the Municipal Gardens.

The bye-laws were sanctioned. Suggestions were made for the leving of a very small fee from visitors to the animals for the legitimate purpose of keeping up the gardens in a good state. The rest of the gardens would of course be free, and fees would be levied (say, a quarter of an anna from each visitor) from visitors to the zoological portion.

The chairman suggested that the Council might pass a resolution, which, on being confirmed by the Corporation, might be sent up to Government for sanction.

It was proposed by Dr. Cook, seconded by Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, and carried, that the Corporation be asked to recommend to Government that such alteration be made in the conveyance deed of the Victoria Gardens as will allow of a portion of the gardens being enclosed for a zoological collection, admission to which be charged for at the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner and the Town Council.

GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

The next subject was the Government resolution, dated 16th instant, regarding Government work being done at the Municipal Workshops, notwithstanding the wording of the Municipal Acts that Government work cannot be undertaken at the workshops.

The Commissioner stated that, under the instructions of Government, the 500 carts required by Government were already under construction.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee protested against the action of Government in going direct to the Municipal Commissioner. He said that, though the Municipality was an independent body with a well defined Act, the work was being done, and the instructions of Government carried out, without the knowledge or consent of the Town Council. There was no doubt that this was an important work required urgently for field operations now in progress, and the Municipality would have been glad to afford every facility to Government for carrying out this work, in spite of the opinion of their legal adviser that neither Government nor private work could be done in the Municipal Workshops. He for one, seeing the case to be of great importance and great urgency, would have made no difficulty in the way of sanctioning the work to be done as an exceptional measure, provided they were promised to be indemnified for acting contrary to the letter of the law. It was true that Government, in their resolution, undertook to pass, if necessary, a special Act for the purpose, and that would no doubt go to indemnify the Municipality; but, at the same time, in issuing their instructions to the Municipal Commissioner, Government had ignored the existence of the Town Council and of the Corporation. The work was being pushed on with vigour, and yet they knew nothing about it. It was being done without their knowledge or sanction. This was a step in the wrong direction taken by the Government. It involved an important principle. If the Municipality of Bombay had been a Government department, there would certainly be no objection to that course being adopted; but the Municipality was in fact an independent body, acting under a well known and well defined law. Mr. Nowrojee had taken the trouble to look over the Municipal Acts of 1872 and of 1878, and there was nothing in them which empowered the Government to issue an extraordinary resolution, giving certain instructions to the Municipal Commissioner, who, in his turn, had given instructions to the Superintendent of the Workshops to construct the carts without their knowledge or consent. Mr. Nowrojee again said that he for one would have sanctioned the proposal of the Government, considering that this was an occasion of great moment and imperial necessity. But he submitted that the proper course for Government was to have asked the Council to sanction the work as an exceptional measure; and as it was contrary to the letter of the law, they might have assured the Municipality that they would be indemnified for having acted contrary to the letter of the law. Should it be found necessary, he (Mr Nowrojee) was willing to go further in details of the Municipal law to show how far Government were empowered to interfere in the conduct and management of Municipal affairs. But he thought that, in the present case, it would perhaps be assumed that the sanction of the representatives of the Municipality was necessary. He thought it would not do to submit to this state of things, lest it might serve as a precedent, and there should issue fresh and further orders from the Government, ignoring the Town Council, ignoring the Corporation, and getting Government work done without their knowledge and consent. It was not advisable that such a precedent should be established, and he earnestly asked the Town Council to vindicate their own dignity and authority and the independence of the Corporation, and to submit in reply to the Government resolution the circumstances he had mentioned, and also to submit that Government were labouring under some mistake when they issued this resolution.

Mr. Raghunath Khote said he did not think they had any reason to suppose that Government had treated them with any indifference in this matter. The only constitutional way, he believed, was to come to them through the Municipal Commissioner. That officer had brought the resolution before them, and it was for them to sanction it or not.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.—Pardon me. He has taken it upon himself to carry it out.

Mr. Raghunath remarked that Mr. Nowrojee himself had said that he would be most willing to assist Government. Now the Commissioner had only ordered the work in anticipation of their sanction; and he (Mr. Khote) thought that they ought now to give a formal sanction.

Mr. Nowrojee said that, looking at the Government resolution, it was clear that Government did not contemplate asking the Town Council for what they had, in an extraordinary manner, tried to do through the Municipal Commissioner. According to section 65, it was distinctly laid down that all interest, profits, or other monies accruing by gift or transfer from Government or private persons shall constitute the Municipal fund, and shall be held and dealt with by the Corporation as hereinafter provided. Other sections provide that no money can be drawn out of the Municipal funds without the sanction of the Town Council. Now this money went into the Municipal coffers directly and he would therefore say that the sanction of the Town Council was necessary as a first step; and that had not been done or contemplated to be done in the wording of the Government resolution.

Sir Frank Souter said he had no doubt that under ordinary circumstances the sanction of the Town Council must necessarily be obtained before the Commissioner took any work in hand at all; and so far he agreed with Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee as to the principle. But he thought it would be remembered that the work was of imperial importance; and the only way in which the Commissioner could have obtained the sanction of the Town Council was by calling a special meeting. They were loyal subjects of the Government; and there was no doubt whatever that the work would be sanctioned; and it was accordingly brought forward for their sanction. In this instance, the Commissioner had simply anticipated their sanction.

The Municipal Commissioner said he would go further than that. They must remember that he was a Government servant, and as such was bound to obey Government orders.

Mr. Nowrojee.—Pardon me. The Commissioner is paid from the Municipal funds; and he is a servant of the Municipality.

The Commissioner.—No. As long as I am Municipal Commissioner, I shall obey the orders of Government at any time.

Mr. Nowrojee.—If the Government orders you to pay Rs. 15,000 for the C. D. Act, you will pay, I suppose?

The Commissioner made a remark in reply which was inaudible.

Mr. Douglas said it was an extraordinary occasion and called for extraordinary measures. The carts were required urgently for the transport service and the work would admit of no delay. The necessity of the occasion had caused the irregularity.

Mr. Muncherjee Banajee said he quite concurred with every word of his friend, Mr. Nowrojee; but he thought no slight was intended by Government to the Town Council in ordering the Commissioner to proceed with the work at once. Perhaps the words "with the sanction of the Town Council" were omitted from the resolution through an oversight. The dignity of the Council must be vindicated, and what was now said would perhaps lead Government to issue through the proper channel. As for the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Muncherjee thought that he was bound to obey the orders of Government.

Mr. R. M. Sayani said he concurred with every word that had fallen from Mr. Nowrojee. No doubt, as loyal subjects, they should each and all do their duty especially at such a juncture when things were required on which the lives of our soldiers depended. But at the same time it appeared on the face of the Government resolution as if the Town Council were gratuitously insulted. They could have easily inserted a few words in the resolution—"with the sanction of the Town Council"; or that the Town Council might be informed of the matter. Government might in this way as well confiscate people's property. Mr. Sayani said that Government, from this instance and some other instances which had come to their notice, appeared to regard the Municipality as a department of Government. If they were to do their duty by the ratepayers and the Corporation, they should protest against any encroachment upon their rights; and every time such an instance occurred, they should raise their voice and oppose the notion that the Municipality was but a department of Government.

Mr. Nowrojee said it was far from his intention to place any obstacle in the construction of the carts; but what he said was that some consideration should have been shown for the Town Council, which the Government had utterly ignored. As the resolution stood, an unprejudiced reader would carry the idea that Government had utterly ignored the Town Council in giving direct instructions to the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Raghunath Khote said Government were aware that they were acting *ultra vires* in this matter; and they had therefore said in the resolution that, 'should it be found necessary to do so, a bill will be introduced in the local Legislative Council to amend the Municipal Act on this point; and to legalise the action now taken by Government; and the measures adopted by the Municipal Commissioner in carrying out this order." This was the best proof of the urgency of the work. He therefore proposed—"That sanction be given to the action of the Municipal Commissioner in carrying out the views of Government resolution, No. 2,383 of 1880, General Department; and that permission be given to the carrying out of the work therein referred to."

Mr. Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee seconded the proposition. The Municipal Commissioner remarked that Government felt the irregularity of their resolution.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee asked if that was a reason why another irregularity should be added to the first one?

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik said he was not prepared to accept the resolution. The occasion was emergent; but speaking for himself, he must say that he was not prepared to go with his friend, Mr. Khote, for this reason. If Government, in the exercise of its highest capacity, which he believed to be the legislative capacity, made laws, he (the Rao Saheb) understood his duty as a British subject to be, that he should obey the law. In regard to the subject under discussion, he would follow the law laid down, and not imitate the example of Government by breaking it. The Commissioner had naively told them that, as a Government servant, he had not only carried out the present order of Government, but would also carry out any other order given to him hereafter. But the Rao Saheb thought that, without the slightest wish to place any impediment in the way of this work being done, he should respectfully enter his protest against the course that had been considered expedient in this instance; and he would put it as a rider asking that the chairman be requested to respectfully protest that the Town Council had been set aside in this matter, they being the legal custodians of the funds of the Municipality. They had on one side a legislative enactment, and on the other side an executive order, by which latter Government had thought fit to set aside the former. To say the least of it, it was setting an example to the subjects which the subjects ought not to follow. He said that respectfully, but he said it firmly.

Mr. Muncherjee Banajee said that the intention to set aside the Town Council was not proved. If a few more words had been added to the resolution, his friend, Mr. Nowrojee, and all others would have gladly acquiesced in the resolution; but even in their absence, he did not think any slight was intended. He fully agreed, and there was no doubt, that these things should be done through the Town Council; but Government, in this case, had no motive to override the Town Council. After Government came to know what the views of the Council were upon the subject, he must say that some resolution would come forth from Government to the effect that they did not in the slighest way wish to ignore their authority.

The Municipal Commissioner.—Whenever anything is done through the Town Council, the Municipal Commissioner is always addressed.

The chairman said the Government had addressed him on several occasions.

The Municipal Commissioner.—Never, never, not on a single occassion.

The chairman.—But I say they have addressed me!

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlick remarked that, admitting the Commissioner's statement of the matter to be correct in the fullest degree, the Commissioner should not have been invited by Government to do the work, as it was simply a violation of the law. They were not prepared to support the Government resolution, and in so doing violate the law.

The Commissioner.—The question was about addressing the Municipal Commissioner.

The Rao Saheb said that was not the real question at issue. He then proposed as a rider to Mr. Khote's proposition :—"And that the chairman be requested to respectfully represent to Government the objection the Council take to the course which Government have seen fit to follow in this resolution, in ignoring the functions of the Town Council who are the legal custodians of the funds of the Municipality."

The chairman said that, after the very able way in which the Council had dealt with this question, he had very little to say. He said that, as chairman of the body for nearly three years, he had very often had to do with Government, and as their representative, he had always met with the highest consideration from them. He had not the least doubt that the occasion was emergent, and therefore they had no time to apply for the work through the Council. There were no two opinions upon the subject of emergency. Still the sanction of the Council was necessary, and when the unanimous sense of the Council came to be represented to Government, he (Dr. Blaney) had no doubt that they would give it proper consideration. (Hear, hear.)

Both the proposition and the rider were unanimously agreed to; and the meeting then adjourned.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 7th August, there were 187 deaths registered in Calcutta giving a death-rate of 22·7 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 183 deaths, and the death-rate was 22·2 per thousand. There were 2 deaths from small-pox, 3 from cholera, 72 from fevers, 19 from tetanus, and 14 from causes not specified.

MADRAS.

DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING.—The Big Mosque at Triplicane was struck by lightning on the 16th inst. and suffered some damage, as also Smith and Company's (Tailor and Outfitters) premises and Messrs. Appacooty and Co.'s premises on the Mount Road were struck by the lightning, one of the outer doors being shattered and the glass panes of an inner door broken. The adjoining edifice, known as Love's buildings, was also slightly injured. The grand mosque at Triplicane was also struck, and some damage was done to the building. Some of the worshippers who were detained in the building during the storm were thrown to the ground. There was, we learn, a heavy downpour of rain at Perambore at noon on Saturday, which lasted for threequarters of an hour. From Bangalore accounts reach us of a week of heavy rain. On Thursday night, at nine o'clock, the thermometer marked eighty-three; but the most unusual heat was soon relieved by a heavy shower, which at once cooled the atmosphere. During Friday night, the rain fell steadily; but Saturday night witnessed the most copious downpour that has been known in Bangalore for many months. Several houses in the Petta are said to have fallen during the night owing to the soaking rain.—*Mail.*

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Cabinet Indie, extra dry ..... ,, ,,	42	4

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Malaga Sherry, 1878 .....Per doz. quarts	Rs. 16	8
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Do. do. 1872 ..... ,, ,,	20	0
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Malaga Sweet Mountain, 1876..... ,, ,,	19	0
Do. do. do. 1871..... ,, ,,	21	0
Muscatel, 1878 ..... ,, ,,	19	0
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FROM A. CHARLET, ESQ., LYONS.

Clos-du-Chargrenon, a light breakfast Wine .....per doz. quarts. Rs. 10 0

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St. Estephe ..... ,, ,,	11	0
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